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EUROPE.

Results of the Civil Strife in France Thus Far.

Prussian Troops Under Orders to March to Paris.

Particulars of the Fight of Monday and Tuesday.

The People of Paris in Consternation.

Arrest of the Archbishop by the Commune for Conspiracy.

A Ministerial Crisis Imminent in Spain.

THE FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Consternation Prevailing in Paris—Prussian Forces Ordered to be Ready to March to the City—Further Particulars of the Fighting on Monday and Tuesday—Official Statement of the Results.

LONDON, April 5.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Versailles states that 15,000 insurgents have been taken prisoners; that Paris is in consternation, and that the people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the First Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris. The reign of terror continues within the city.

Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill.

The *Daily News'* special says the Nationals attacked the Government troops on Tuesday, near Meudon, and suffered a complete rout. GARIBALDI declines the command of the insurgents. It is rumored that 20,000 Nationals have entered Versailles, but the report is considered of doubtful authenticity. The effective strength of the Communists consist of 120,000 men and 200 guns. Gen. EUDES is reported to have been wounded in the recent battles.

A Red Republican proclamation, dated at the Tuileries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles Government in attacking Paris.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—M. PICARD has issued the following circular to Prefects:

"The insurgents have had a decisive check. Our troops have captured the redoubt at Chatillon with 2,000 prisoners. FLOURENS and DUVAL are dead, and HENRY is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and M. ASSY has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected."

LONDON, April 5.—The following details have been received of the recent battle before Paris: "Gen. BERGERET commanded the right wing of the Communists, with Gen. FLOURENS in his rear as a support. Gen. DUVAL commanded the centre, and Gen. EUDES the left wing. The left and left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but were protected in their retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists. The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply were soon out of ammunition. Many tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut and men posted on the ramparts, who threatened to shoot them if they attempted to enter the city. The contest at le Bas Meudon was exceedingly bloody. The firing of the batteries, manned by artillerists from the Versailles army, is pronounced equal in spirit and effect to the German bombardment of Paris.

Nationals Fortifying Moulin and St. Pierre—Excitement in Paris—Insurgents at Marseilles Promptly Arrested—The Archbishop of Paris Arrested by the Commune.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after 6 o'clock on the evening of the 4th. It is said the Nationals have fortified Moulin and St. Pierre. Gen. LULLIER is reported to have escaped from the custody of the Central Committee. The Paris boulevards are crowded with people and present an animated appearance. The cafés are open and the omnibuses are running, though the shops are all closed. The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet. All foreigners have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

A dispatch from Marseilles April 5, says the insurgents in that city were mainly Garibaldians, and have nearly all been arrested.

LONDON, April 5—9½ P. M.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on the charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State. At last advices from Paris the cannonading continued.

The Versailles Troops Retain Their Position—More Communal Proclamations—A Review.

PARIS, April 5—11½ A. M.—The Versailles troops still hold the Heights of Chatillon, whence they are bombarding Issy, Vauvres and Meudon. The Commune continues to send reinforcements to the Nationals outside the walls.

Tuesday was a more disastrous day for the Communists than Monday.

The Commune this morning issued another proclamation. A speedy triumph is promised over the "Royalists" who have disgraced France by their savage mode of warfare. They are charged with shooting prisoners and murdering the wounded on the field of battle. The battalions of the National Guard will be reorganized, and their pay increased. The proclamation concludes by ordering all unmarried men into the ranks.

A grand review is announced for the 7th inst. in the Camp-de-Mars.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Peace Conference—Repairing the Atlantic Cables—Telegraphic Communication with the East—The King and Queen of Sweden Recovering—Political Affairs in Spain.

LONDON, April 5.—The Peace Conference at Brussels held a session of two hours today. One of the French plenipotentiaries has gone to Versailles to consult with the Government.

The steamer *Scanderia*, Capt. HALPIN, late commander of the *Great Eastern*, leaves England early in May to repair the Anglo-American cables. With the favorable weather that may be expected after reaching the locality of the breaks, there will probably be no difficulty in effecting an immediate repair, as the faults are only in a depth of 120 fathoms.

London is now in reliable communication with Singapore, from which point the cable to Hong Kong will be laid next month, and from Hong Kong to Shanghai in June. The Singapore and Australian cable will be laid in November.

STOCKHOLM, April 5.—The King and Queen of Sweden are both recovering from their recent illness.

MADRID, April 5.—The Marquis of SANTA CRUZ has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes. The *Epoca* says the opposition in the Cortes numbers 140 members. The same journal intimates that Ministerial changes will probably occur at an early day. The *Tiempo* says that Señor NOCEDAL intends to bring forward a motion for the impeachment of the members of the Cabinet.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Continuation of the Revolutions—Terrible Condition of the Country—Stagnation of Business.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 25.—The revolution continues, and the serious results of this fratricidal war are every day becoming more apparent. The camp is in a deplorable state, for with the wholesale appropriation of all kinds of stock, oxen, sheep and horses, by both "Colorados" and "Blancos," for which the owners receive no remuneration, our Estancieros are disheartened, and many who came a few years since, with bright prospects in sheep farming are now glad to retire with the transfer of their all to their creditors. Business in the city and country towns is paralyzed, the larger part of the vessels which arrive being ordered to Buenos Ayres for a market. Sales of imports are difficult to effect, and confined only to the most requisite articles of daily consumption. The probabilities of peace and settlement of the difficulties, for which they are contending, appear more distant than ever.

The breaking out of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres has created a stoppage of communication with the neighboring Republic. A quarantine of twelve days has been imposed upon all vessels arriving from said port, and amounts to a prohibition.

The latest news from Buenos Ayres regarding the Entre Riano revolution is favorable for the Federal Government. After the battle of Naembi in Corrientes, when LOPEZ JORDAN was defeated by BAIBENNE, Governor of the province, the dispersed forces were pursued hotly by the Argentine Army, and large numbers of prisoners were captured, together with arms and ammunition. The commander of JORDAN's infantry, Señor PELANECINO, was surrendered to the Argentine forces, with a number of officers and flags. The telegram states that the war in Entre Rios can be considered finished.

Minister PARANCHOS has returned from Paraguay and proceeded to Rio Janeiro. His late mission of settling the basis of a treaty between the allied Powers and Paraguay has been only partially accomplished, he having been called away rather hurriedly by the Emperor of Brazil in order to assist in the formation of a new Ministry.

CARACAS, March 25, via HAVANA, April 5.—The country is quiet. The political prisoners belonging to the fallen party have been released. Business is improving. Gen. ROJAS, who was accused of conspiracy against the Government, has been imprisoned. Gen. QUESADA, with a party of Cubans, are still in Caracas.

MEXICO.

The Re-Election of Juarez Conceded—Political Recriminations and Assassinations—The Tehuantepec Canal.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30, via HAVANA, April 5.—The charges made by the Press opposed to JUAREZ, that the United States Minister and his Secretary of Legation were interfering in the elections, proved groundless, and a mere election trick of the Lerdestas. The fusionists have accomplished nothing, and the re-election of JUAREZ is conceded. Señor ROMERO will leave the Ministry, in consequence of his unpopularity, but as he has proved a faithful adherent of JUAREZ he will be sent again as Minister to Washington, and the more readily, as it is admitted on all hands that he is the best man for the place. The Presidential canvass is attended with daily-increasing excitement, and outrages are committed by both political parties. In some of the provinces the citizens are threatened with imprisonment and violence if they do not vote with the party which happens to be dominant. The capital, however, is unusually quiet under the circumstances. Several assassinations are reported in Guadalajara, all committed on one day. The cause is as yet unascertained. The discovery of a practicable route for the Tehuantepec Canal occasions much rejoicing here.

THE WEST INDIES.

United States Vessels at St. Thomas—Defeat of Cabral in San Domingo—Excitement on the Annexation Question—Election of Delegates for the Cortes in Porto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, April 1, via HAVANA, April 5.—The United States flag-ship *Congress* and the school-ship *Mercury* are here. News has been received of the defeat of CABRAL's army by BAEZ near Azua. It is reported that LUPERON's army is making progress in the northern provinces. The country is anxious to see the annexation question settled.

HAVANA, April 5.—Advices from Hayti state that great excitement continues over the annexation question. Otherwise, the Republic is quiet.

HAVANA, April 5.—Advices of the 30th ult., from Porto Rico, represent that the island remains tranquil. The Conservative Party are making strenuous efforts to carry the coming elections for members of the Cortes, but their success is exceedingly doubtful. Their candidates are ESTABAN NADAL and CARLOS FAJARDO.

CRIME IN MISSISSIPPI.

Will Figures Lie?—Report by the Governor and Report Not by the Governor.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following dispatches were read today by Representative BARRY, of Mississippi, in the course of his speech:

JACKSON, April 2.

Hon. A. Ames, United States Senate, and Hon. G. L. Harris, J. L. Morphis, H. W. Barry, G. C. McKee, and L. W. Perce, Members of the House:

GENTLEMEN: Lest the Government should be led astray by the reckless statements published in Northern newspapers, on the information of irresponsible parties, and by other misrepresentations, I feel it my duty, as Governor of this State, to bring under your knowledge the following facts:

I have before me the official returns, furnished by the auditors of public accounts, of the inquest claims, presented and allowed, in Mississippi for the last two years. For twelve months of military government, ending March, 1870, they number sixty-two; for twelve months of civil government, ending March, 1871, they number precisely the same. As on the whole year, then, including the transition in the popular mind from force to law, the civil power has been fully as successful as the bayonet in protecting life. In the last six months of each of the two years under comparison, the number of murders thus shown was as follows: Under military government, forty-one, whereas the number under civil government was but nineteen. While we thus see the military rule goes on in an increase of crime, which points to the presumption that it would lead to anarchy, we see the civil rule go on in a decrease of crime, which points to the presumption that it will lead to absolute repose. I speak for only my own State.

(Signed,) J. L. ALCORN,
Governor of Mississippi.

JACKSON, April 3.

To Hon. A. Ames, United States Senate:

The Auditor's books show fifty-four killed from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, and eighty-three killed from March 1, 1870, to Feb. 17, 1871. Report of inquest on many known to have been killed since Jan. 1, 1871, not received by the Auditor. National troops were sent to Meridian after the riot was over.

JACKSON, April 4.

To Hon. A. Ames, United States Senate:

Auditor's books show killed last three months—January, 11; February, 14; March, 23. Auditor states at least fifteen more killed in March, not officially reported.

These two dispatches are signed by four members of the Legislature.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Republican Triumph in Tompkins County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—At the town meetings in Tompkins County yesterday, every town but one, Enfield, elected Republican Supervisors, making the Board eight Republicans to one Democrat. Last year it stood six Republicans to three Democrats. Ithaca elects the entire Republican ticket, except the Town Clerk, by 123 majority. This is our response to Connecticut.

CONNECTICUT.

Small Majorities Claimed for Both Jewell and English—The Election to Go to the Legislature.

EVENING POST OFFICE, HARTFORD, April 5.—Our corrected returns give ENGLISH five plurality. There are slight discrepancies in the votes of two or three towns; but giving ENGLISH the benefit of all doubts, he cannot have more than fifteen or twenty plurality, and there are scattering votes enough to overcome that and send the election to the Legislature. There is an alleged mistake of twenty-four in the count of Enfield, which, if corrected, will on our figures put JEWELL nineteen ahead. The official count alone will settle it beyond a doubt.

RHODE ISLAND.

Result of the Elections Yesterday—The Republicans Have 3,400 Majority.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The annual State election was held today. The present Republican State officers with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor were re-elected by about 3,400 majority.

Returns from all but one town (Block Island) give PADELFORD, Republican, 8,732; STEERE, Democrat, 5,278; scattering, 104.

The question of abolishing trap-fishing in the Bay was made an issue in the choice of the Lieutenant-Governor, and a bolt from the Republican candidate defeats the election, which now goes to the Legislature, which is largely Republican. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor stands: STEVENS, Republican, 6,511; CUTLER, Democrat, 5,597; BRINLY, "Hook and Line" candidate, 1,884.

The Republicans have a large majority, as usual, in each branch of the General Assembly. NATHAN F. DIXON, WM. P. SHEFFIELD and GEO. H. BROWNE, Ex-Congressmen, are returned to the Lower House.

OTHER ELECTIONS.

The Municipal Elections in Missouri—Comments of the Press.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Nearly accurate returns from all the precincts of the city give BROWN, (Democrat,) for Mayor, 2,053 majority. The majorities for the other candidates on the ticket range from 1,375 to 3,325. F. W. MATTHIAS, (Democrat,) for County Treasurer, probably has 3,000 majority. WILSON PREMIN, for Judge of the Criminal Court, had no competitor. Of the 12 Aldermen elected, 10 are Democrats, who, with two holding over, will make the City Council a tie. The School Board will remain Republican. The total vote is less than 20,000, out of a registration of over 28,000. The *Democrat* this morning attributes the defeat of the Republicans mainly to the apathy of the Germans, who largely refrained from voting, and adds: "Although there has been a defeat, it is pleasing to know that in the heat of the canvass the Republicans have become so firmly welded together as to give an earnest of success in all future contests." The *Republican*, commenting upon the election, says: "For this triumph we are indebted, not alone to the gallant efforts of the Democracy themselves, but substantial aid of the German population, many hundreds of whom, heretofore radical, refusing to obey the bidding of politicians, boldly stood forth in support of the recent manly course of their distinguished Senator, and thereby bestowed upon the Administration a sharp and well-merited rebuke. The Germans of St. Louis have declared with unmistakable emphasis their indorsement of Senator SCHURZ and their repudiation of the President and his policy. The moral effect of such a verdict, from such a source, cannot be overestimated. It will be recognized and appreciated throughout the country, and exercise a profound influence hereafter in more important struggles." The *Times* says: "For the first time in over ten years, the City of St. Louis, lately disfranchised and dishonored, elects a Democratic Mayor. The home of President GRANT repudiates, by a signal majority, the policy of his Administration. The great principles which he has abandoned and betrayed have been triumphantly vindicated in the chief city of the West. The voice of St. Louis is the voice of Missouri."

The Democrats of Sedalia, Mo., elected their entire ticket yesterday by 75 to 100 majority. The Democrats of Clinton, Mo., carried the election by three to one. The Democrats of Chillicothe carried their entire ticket. The Democratic majority in Springfield, Mo., ranged from 125 to 200. The Democrats of Warrensburg, for the first time in ten years, won a victory by electing their entire ticket.

The Elections in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—At the city election yesterday WILLIAM E. LEE, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 200 majority. The balance of the ticket was elected by about the same majority.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5.—The Republicans yesterday elected E. B. AMES Mayor by about 400 majority.

The Buckhout Murder Trial at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 5.—The trial of ISAAC V. BUCKHOUT, for the murder of ALFRED RENDALL, was continued today. Several witnesses testified to the sanity of the prisoner for months prior and until the day of the deed. Throughout the day the Court-room was again crowded with spectators, the majority of whom were ladies. The prisoner continues in his stoical indifference, and seems the most comfortable person in the room. At 7½ o'clock the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Mr. McKEON will sum up for the defense, and Mr. CLINTON for the people. The charge to the jury will immediately follow.

Rumored Death of Brigham Young.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A report is current of the death, at Salt Lake City, of BRIGHAM YOUNG. It cannot as yet be authenticated.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commissioners' Report at Last Finished and Before Congress.

Explanatory Message from the President Accompanying It.

The Report a Ponderous But Interesting Document.

Many False Statements Corrected and Mysteries Cleared.

The Investigations Thorough and the Results Every Way Satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The San Domingo report is at last before the public, swollen from the four modest columns which comprised its proportions when the Commissioners returned here, to fully ten columns, as finally completed this morning, which everybody will say is unfortunate, since its number of readers is reduced in proportion as its length is increased. One of the latest efforts, somewhat absurd, it will appear, was to apologize for not saying more. But BEN WADE tabooed that. In the House, the report was received at about 4½ o'clock, and, when the accompanying Message was read, Mr. DICKEY moved that it and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and Mr. KELLEY submitted a resolution to print 25,000 copies, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. The reception of the President's Message by the Republican members of the House was very cordial indeed. People here, in and out of Congress, had been expecting the Message in consequence of the accurate foreshadowing of its character in the TIMES' dispatches of Monday, and they were agreeably surprised to find that the Message more than sustained the prediction, both in temper and in matter, while it pleased all shades of Republicans, with one or two exceptions. The Democrats received it with angry scowls, and Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, could not repress the ebullition of a spiteful remark or two, at its conclusion. The wide contrast between the temper of the Message and the temper in which the President has been assailed, is especially remarked. Some think it would have been wiser had there been no allusion, even indirect, to the disappointed men. But no one can say, under all the circumstances, that the President has not had ample justification.

THE SUBJECT IN THE SENATE.

After the Senate doors were opened at the close of the Executive Session, the report of the San Domingo Commission came in. Quite a lively scene followed. Mr. HARLAN moved that it lay on the table and be printed, but the restrictive rule which ties the hands of the Senate came up to bar this out, or at least the proposal to print. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, then stated that he had a speech prepared which he desired should go to the country, along with the report. This speech is already printed and ready to be made up in the *Globe*, and printed slips have appeared in some quarters where capital against annexation is most sought. There is nothing harmful to the party or the President in it, as it is an argument against annexation on issues entirely distinct from those raised by the report, or charges like those that some desperate Senators have made. It was first decided to lay the report on the table; next, not to consider the Message at this session; and then the differences were averaged, not with a very yielding grace to be sure, and it was unanimously agreed that the Message and report should be printed, that Mr. MORRILL should have the opportunity afforded him on Friday to read his speech, and that no more speeches on the subject should be made at this session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the President's Message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved Jan. 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, of the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and of their peaceable character. It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other peoples might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believe, further, that we should not permit any independent Government, within the limits of North America, to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership, or protection, under an European Power. Soon after my inauguration as President I was waited upon by an agent of President BAEZ with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits, about as they have been described by the Commissioners whose report accompanies this message. He stated further that, being weak in numbers, and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of lack of protection for their accumulations; and that, if not accepted by the United States, with institutions which they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indication of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited upon by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. In view of the facts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government, and the inhabitants of the Republic of San Domingo, in regard to annexation, and communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal I might, in the future, be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interests, and utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong Government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents of annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of rights of man I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed a Commissioner to visit the island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment and integrity I had and have yet the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo not to secure or hasten annexation, but unprejudiced and unbiassed to learn all the facts about the Government, the people and the resources of that Republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one if the facts warranted it. His report fully corroborated the views of previous commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a sense of duty and a due regard for our great national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo. As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amid the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate and was rejected. But the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations as could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published. Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable the people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted under authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected with special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work intrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission, in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science, and correspondents of the Press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their members where limited only by the capacity of the vessel. The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President only indicates a difference of opinion of the Government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or of those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case, the honor of the nation demands investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, and which fully vindicates the purity of motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation. And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude upon the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled.

The facts will soon be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal, whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion remains unchanged, indeed, it is confirmed by the report, that the interests of our country and of San Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic. In view of the difference of opinion upon the subject, I suggest that no action be taken at the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform to it than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law; but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than any one man; and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that the annexation of the Republic is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress a subject upon which public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as unjust aspersions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark.

No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office, without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration, and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 5, 1871.

THE REPORT.

We give the substance of the report sent in by the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate. The extreme length of the document compels us to condense many parts of it:

The following is the report of the Commission of Inquiry to San Domingo:

SIR: The Commissioners appointed pursuant to a resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1871, to inquire into the condition of the Dominican Republic, have the honor to submit the following report, answering in a summary way the successive inquiries propounded in the resolution referring to the accompanying testimony and documents, and to the series of scientific reports for more fuller information on special subjects of inquiry. [These resolutions are here copied.]

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

This country has for a long period been subjected to a series of revolts led by ambitious leaders who frequently spring up and stir the population of one or more districts into petty civil wars which sometimes ripen into revolution. In consequence of this condition of things there has grown up under various Administrations, a penal code much more severe, especially in regard to political offences, than prevails in our country. Infested as that country has been by jealous, aspiring and seditious leaders whose importance depends on commotion, there is no doubt that a rigorous execution of this code has been necessary, from time to time, to preserve the tranquillity of the Republic. The Commissioners found the Government organized and in complete operation in all its departments, exercising every function of legitimate government, with Gen. BUENAVENTURA BAEZ as the Chief Magistrate, in the full and peaceable possession of all parts of the Republic, except on the Haytian border, which is disturbed by insurrectionary leaders, aided by Haytians, and political intriguers and emissaries who have congregated at various points on the neighboring islands. These are incited to be extraordinary active at this time by the fear of annexation to the United States. From all that the Commissioners could ascertain, President BAEZ has the respect of a great majority of the Dominican people for his administrative abilities, and the strong attachment of many of the leading men, who regard him as the only statesman among them who can hold the nation against domestic factions and foreign foes. In the year 1848, after five years of anarchy consequent upon the expulsion of the Haytian power, Gen. BAEZ was regularly elected President of the Republic. It appears that he was chosen as a man who, by his education, fortune and public services, would be most likely to secure general confidence and heal the wounds inflicted by civil and foreign wars. Five years before this he had been elected to the National Congress, and he had been made President of that body at a most critical period of the National history—the period of the creation of new institutions, after the casting off of the Haytian yoke. His first administration appears to have been successful. It stands unique in one respect, for it is the only one in the annals of the Dominican Republic which has lasted during the entire constitutional period. In 1853 he was regularly and peaceably succeeded by Gen. PEDRO SANTANA. A period of anarchy soon ensued, which lasted until the year 1861, when the island was brought again under the power of Spain by Gen. SANTANA. After the expulsion of the Spaniards, anarchy again followed. During the periods before and after the Spanish domination, Gen. BAEZ was several times called in from abroad to save the country from this anarchy by provisional authority, the only authority existing of such times in the Republic. In one of the delegations of leading citizens who tendered to him the Chief Magistracy was Gen. CABRAL. President BAEZ has now entered upon the third year of his present administration. There is ample testimony to the fact that under him, despite the difficulties that have beset him, the Republic has enjoyed as much liberty as any of his predecessors dared allow, and more tranquility than they knew how to give, nor do the Commissioners find that there is any opponent of the present Administration of that Republic, who has now, or who ever has had, any claim to the Chief Magistracy by a title superior to that of the present incumbent. Whatever technical defects there might have been in his original title to the office, it was confirmed by the National Convention and ratified by the assent and support of the people. The frequency of civil commotions during a long period, and the consequent insecurity of property, have paralyzed industry, discouraged accumulation, and so impoverished the country, that for the last two years the financial resources of the Government, as its officers informed us, have been inadequate to pay its expenses. Meanwhile, it has been constantly harassed with incursions and attempts at revolution. Only the ability of the Administration, and a large share of the confidence reposed in it by a strong majority of the people, could have maintained its existence through so many difficulties.

THE EXISTING INSURRECTIONS.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by CABRAL and LUPERON. The former of these is universally conceded to be the more important, but neither has a distinct flag, or a regularly-organized army. Neither is the exponent of a clearly-defined policy. Both seem animated by interest, attachments and resentments purely personal. Their opposition has assumed the character of an amazing guerrilla warfare involving a heavy expenditure on the part of the Government at the capital, but possessing no power which gives it any hold on public opinion beyond the territory it may temporarily occupy.

As to their leaders, the Commission obtained in all parts of the country substantially the same information, viz.: That Gen. CABRAL once had the elements of personal popularity, and that in times past he earned the respect of many by public services; but that in an administrative capacity he has proved incompetent, and has lost the confidence of the country. Many even who still entertain more kindly personal feelings toward him than toward BAEZ, confess that he falls far short of the latter in administrative abilities. That Gen. CABRAL does not claim to be the legal head of the Republic, that he does not claim to represent the principle of constitutional or legal authority and order, is shown by the fact that in his proclamation and in a communication to the Commission he styles himself "Chief of the Revolution," and the journal pretending to emanate from him at San Juan, but well understood to be printed at the Haytian capital, is styled the "Bulletin of the Revolution." As to LUPERON the testimony both in the Cibao and on the coast is that he is simply a bandit stained with crime. He has not, so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any regular manner, his main exploits being in sundry robberies and piratical operations on the coast, the latter by means of a steamer furnished him by insurrection brokers on a neighboring island. The disturbance, of which CABRAL is head, has its seat in the western part of the Republic on the Haytian frontier. It is claimed that the districts of San Juan and Neyba, in which his operations are conducted, embrace a large population devoted to him, but the testimony of several refugees and heads of families from that district, as well as considerable corroborative evidence, shows that the region named, between the incursionists of the Haytians and the prevalence of insurrection, is nearly depopulated, and that the force immediately at CABRAL's command does not exceed a few hundred men, who, in case of emergency, force into their service all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has also been claimed that he has controlled the Dominican port of Bardhona, and received supplies through it, but this certainly is no longer the case. On the other hand, it is charged by the present Dominican Government that he has received supplies through Hayti, and that Haytian soldiers and arms have been at his disposal. The Commissioners obtained this evidence from many sources. They also examined Haytian prisoners, speaking only the language of the Haytians, and having in their hands muskets bearing the Haytian stamp. To the north-east of the country overrun by CABRAL, in the neighborhood of the Bay of Manzanillo, is the band under the control of LUPERON, but the opinion of trustworthy persons, as taken in that section by the Commission, is that his force is small and of a guerrilla character. He seems to have the strength of a desperado, and nothing more. The Commissioners believe that had these leaders wielded only their own forces and resources, they would long ago have been put down. Their whole importance is derived from the help of foreign intriguers, and from the fact that behind them stands the Haytian nation, which has nearly three times the population and revenue of the Dominican Republic, which has never relented in its aggressive policy, and at whose head is a President elevated by a bloody insurrection, involving the murder of his predecessor.

CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE.

Besides the revolts which have been named to the Haytian aggressions, some minor causes have, in the weakened condition of the Republic, tended to aggravate its difficulties. First of these may be mentioned the provincial jealousy existing between the people of the great district north of the central chain of mountains and those inhabiting the southern side. The former district embraces the two most thriving cities of the Republic, Puerto Plata and Santiago, besides some villages of importance. On the other hand, to the south side belongs the City of San Domingo, with its prestige as the capital city—decayed, but still powerful, from its vital connection with the history of the island from COLUMBUS to BAEZ. In a weakened state of the Republic, the jealousy between these districts has caused revolutionary leaders to arise; but with a Government strong and free, giving better internal communications and developing industry, this provincial jealousy would probably be changed into a healthy political reality. Next, a more serious cause of disturbance, the steady exercise of political rights, lies in the existence of a considerable number of petty military chiefs, about whom has grown up a peculiar system of clanship or semi-military attachment. This prevails especially in the central and mountain districts, and is the natural result of long-continued struggles between ambitious men for supremacy in the Republic. In the anarchy thus caused, each neighborhood has shown a tendency to group itself about its most daring or capable men. These have received military tithes from the heads of various governments or revolutionists, the rank of each depending mainly on the number of retainers he could bring to the leader whose cause he had espoused. The attachment thus begun in war, continues in peace, and as political institutions are weak, often becomes stronger than law or political habits; hence arises a class whose importance depends on commotion. Unoccupied, and therefore uneasy, they are prompt to increase any troubles that may arise. The people of the country clearly understand that these disturbers of their peace are public enemies. Among the reasons constantly assigned for desiring annexation to the United States was the necessity of extinguishing the lawlessness and shiftlessness arising from this system. To these causes of disturbance may be added a third, very effective at present, but which would be at once annihilated should the Dominican Republic be effectually protected by connection with a stronger nation. Within short distances of San Domingo are various other islands where insurrectionists and destructives freely hatch their plots. To such an extent has this been carried, that certain capitalists there invest in prominent revolutionists as a matter of business. Revolution becomes thus a branch of trade, in which capitalists embark with certainty of great risks, but with possibility of great gains. To further these operations, proclamations and documents are forged. These emanate nominally from the leaders of the insurrectionary force of the day, but they generally present the clearest internal evidence that their pretended authors never saw them. From these parties and their agents come rumors and even circumstantial accounts of insurrections where none exists. The Commissioners encountered several instances of this. This insurrection brokerage would doubtless cease as soon as it is the policy of any strong nation to prevent it.

LOCAL LIBERTIES.

In all the struggles of various administrations against revolutionists and destructives, the local and municipal liberties of the provinces, districts and towns have suffered greatly. Still, the germs of local liberty are by no means wholly destroyed. "Ayuntamientos," or Town Councils, are still retained. These are bodies elected by the people, holding regular sessions, keeping records of their proceedings, and exercising considerable care in the registration of vital statistics. To these bodies belongs the local administration. They are small, and the length of the term of office prevents, in some degree, the immediate influence of the popular will being felt upon them; still they serve at least to keep up the traditions of local freedom and some habit of local management of affairs. The men chosen seem worthy of their trust. The Commissioners were impressed with the general character and ability of the members of their municipal bodies. There are among them many who would do honor to similar councils in any country. The difficulties and dangers with which these men have been environed seems to have deepened and strengthened their characters, while interest in political affairs has been by the same circumstances nearly crushed out of the more timid majority. It was among this class that the Commission and their agents found their most intelligent welcome, and unrestrained conversation with them showed that their welcome was not a mere formality to which they had been compelled. It appears to the Commissioners, that under a Government guaranteeing liberty and order, these municipal bodies scattered through the country might become centres of a better system than the Dominican Republic has yet known.

DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION.

Although bitterly disappointed in the result of the Spanish annexation, the people, who were soon involved in new revolutions, cease not to look abroad in the hope of relief. To the surprise of the Commission, in almost all parts of the country, even the remotest, the people were found to be familiar with the question of annexation to the United States, and to have discussed it among themselves with intelligence. All classes in all parts of the Republic were consulted; magistrates and ecclesiastics of every grade, official, civil and military, citizens of all professions and occupations in town and country, and everywhere there was a general agreement in the declaration that their only hope of permanent peace and prosperity is in annexation to and becoming part of the people of the United States. They generally declared their belief that the strong arm of this Republic taking them under protection as part of the nation, would at once end the efforts and hopes of every seditious revolutionary leader, and establish law, order and prosperity.

AMERICAN COLONISTS.

The incorporation into public sentiment of a feeling strongly favorable to annexation to the United States in preference to any other Power, is partially due to the presence in various parts of the country of small colonies of colored people, formerly from the United States. These persons or their immediate ancestors, generally came into the country in the time of President BOYER. Their love of the country of their birth seems to have deepened with time, and they all look upon American institutions as the only means of rescuing the country from its present insecurity. Very touching expressions of this met the Commissioners at various points. These people live on the best of terms with their neighbors, speaking the language of the country and conforming in general to its customs, and they have formed in a greater or less degree centres from which respect for the United States has gone forth.

THE POPULAR DISPOSITION.

When asked if they would not prefer to remain an independent nation, the people generally answered that they would be glad to preserve their independence if it were possible, but since experience had shown them that the nation could not sustain itself, they were compelled to look abroad for support, and if they must sink their nationality, they preferred the American Union, with free institutions, and a friendly people, and common interests. They seem to us to be more nearly unanimous in this than we have ever before known a people to be upon any political question which they were called on to consider. It was only by diligent search that the exceedingly small proportion who opposed annexation could be found at all. The principal part of the opposition which does exist appears to be among certain traders in the ports, some of whom, in case of annexation, would lose control of branches of business, of which, in its present narrow channels, they have a monopoly. Others are but agents of houses abroad, and in the event of these branch establishments being withdrawn, would be supplanted. To these should be added certain agents of houses in neighboring islands, who have made pecuniary advances to rebel leaders, though these would, without doubt, favor annexation, if it were consummated under the direction of those whom they support. Beside these a small number scattered in various parts of the country oppose annexation, for reasons peculiar to themselves, some from misunderstanding of the matter; some few from a liking for the turmoil which the present condition of things permits; some from opposition to the present Administration. The reports and rumors that there are parties in various sections of the country ready to resort to desperate measures against annexation seem to be disproved by the following simple facts in the history of the Commission:

First—On arriving at San Domingo, the Commissioners took up their residence in a house on a public street, remote from any official residence or military post. They had at no time anything in the nature of a guard or watch, and at an early period during their stay the night watchman of that quarter was removed at their request. They had no weapons of any sort. Persons of every condition passed in and out of the house freely; until a late hour of the night access was made easy to every one. The Commissioners and those accompanying them slept with doors slightly secured, and sometimes not secured at all, and with windows wide open. It would have been entirely within the power of a single man of energy or determination to have cut off the entire party. But no shadow of an attempt upon them was ever detected; no suspected person was ever found.

Secondly—The Commissioners and their agents traversed the country in every direction without guards or weapons. They slept at night in open cabins, no watch of any sort being kept. The character of the country and the condition of the roads obliged them to move slowly and separately through mountain passes, ravines, forests and thickets, in which a handful of resolute opponents could easily have destroyed them. Especially was this so in the Cibao—the district generally referred to in unfavorable reports—every important route of which they explored; when, as in two or three cases, members of the Commission had for short distances an escort of honor, it was made up of citizens in citizens' garb, unarmed so far as could be seen, and with no military guard whatever. Neither Commissioners nor attachés, so far as known, ever carried sword, dagger or pistol. Their movements were easily foreknown, but they never encountered any shadow of a hostile demonstration. Nothing but kindness met them in all quarters and among all classes, and this was not less marked in the Cibao than elsewhere.

The desire for annexation seemed to be even stronger among the rural population than in the cities. The evidence taken, as well as the observations of the Commissioners and all who accompanied or aided them, establish this fact beyond question. It was deemed unnecessary to accumulate the written testimony of witnesses, which was everywhere uniform. The Commission did not have to search after evidence of the disposition of the people. Individual citizens, bodies of men, delegations from Masonic, industrial and mutual aid societies, representatives of ecclesiastical associations, people of all kinds came to them in such numbers, and with such frequency, that their visits become almost a burden, all declaring their desire for annexation. Soon after the treaty of annexation was negotiated, a popular vote was taken, in the manner usual in that Republic, as required by the treaty, which resulted in an almost unanimous expression in favor of annexation to the United States. Whatever may be the individual preferences or opinions as to the best form for taking the vote of an entire nation on a subject of that magnitude, the great mass of the evidence before the Commission goes to show that this was a truthful expression of the will of the people, and in all the expeditions, either of members of their own body or their agents, ample corroboration of this opinion met them at every point.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants of San Domingo was found to be much more advanced than had been anticipated. The population is generally of a mixed blood. The great majority, especially along the coast, are neither quite black nor quite white—they are mixed in every conceivable degree. In some parts of the interior considerable numbers of the pure white race are to be found, and generally in the mixed race the white blood predominates. The Dominican people differ widely in this particular from the Haytian, among whom the black race is in the complete ascendancy. The cultivated and educated, such as the President, members of his Cabinet, Senators, Judges and local Magistrates, compare well with the same class in other countries, and the uneducated appear equal to the same class in any country with which we are acquainted. They seem to be practically destitute of prejudice of class, race, or color. In their intercourse with each other, and with strangers, they are courteous in manner, respectful and polite. In all their relations with them, the Commissioners found them kind and hospitable. The testimony shows them to be an honest and inoffensive people, among whom, in the rural districts, a person may travel alone and unarmed all over the country with treasure without danger. All of the numerous parties attached to the Commission which traversed various parts of the country bear the same testimony concerning the people. The judicial officers stated that high crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary and the like, are nearly unknown among them. No pauper class exists, and begging is almost unknown. They are a temperate people, and drunken men are rarely seen. Among the popular vices, is that of petty gambling, which is indulged in openly and extensively, especially by the Spanish portion of the population. They are all Roman Catholics except the American emigrants, who were sent out in 1824 and succeeding years, who, with their descendants, now form a number of settlements and amount to several thousand persons. These are mostly Methodists and Baptists. They live among the Catholics in peace and harmony. No intolerance or religious persecution can be discovered among them. The people are generally poor, living in cheap and humble dwellings, which, though well adapted to their country, might appear rude and uncomfortable to those accustomed to houses for a more rigorous climate. In the country almost every family possesses all the land they desire to cultivate, which is usually one small field, for an acre or two well tilled is sufficient in this fertile land to furnish a family with their food.

EDUCATION.

There are few schools in the Republic, and consequently the great majority of the people are uneducated; but of all the great number who were examined by the Commissioners and their agents on this point, not one failed to express the desire that some system of general education should be created, and the belief that it would be eagerly embraced. The few schools that exist are maintained by the people, with little or no support from the Government. School-books prepared in the United States, were found in some remote cabins. The basis of original talent is not lacking. The shrewdness of the Dominicans is proverbial among those who are brought into close relations with them. In the schools, few and feeble as they are, may be found abundant evidence to corroborate the assertions of the teachers, that the average of native ability is good. But one printing office exists within the Republic from which newspapers or books are issued. This is at the capital, and is very small and poorly equipped.

GENERAL POLITICAL CAPACITY.

Serious as are these obstacles to general civilization and to the intelligent exercise of political liberties, the condition of the people is by no means hopeless. For several generations there has been neither slavery nor any caste spirit to deprive them of manliness. The people at large are not degraded. They are willing to work when the result of their labor is made secure. From among them at various times many noble and capable men have arisen, men combining statesmanship and generalship with patriotism. Many of the people possess very clear ideas of liberty, and show a willingness to make sacrifices for it. The courage and devotion that have been wasted in insurrections and revolutions may yet, under better guidance, ripen into capacity for self-government and regular political action.

POPULATION.

The data furnished by the authorities as to population are very meagre. An estimate was

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool on March 25, and Queenstown on March 26, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings tidings fresher by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Result of the Recent Elections—A New First Chamber—The Government of Alsace and Lorraine—Cession of Territory to Bavaria—Future Parliamentary Business—An Address to the King—A "Holy Alliance"—Bismarck in Disgrace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

I regret my inability to supply complete information concerning the composition of the Chamber; many of the second elections are still undecided, and of the 382 members that should be, only about 340 or 350 are returned; not even all these are in Berlin. On the whole the elections have resulted in a Conservative victory, though not as decisive as had been expected by Government. The returns show some remarkable results, establishing the superiority of Prussian electoral training. On the whole, South Germany, and even the new Prussian Northern States, have returned a Liberal majority, even Mecklenburg, the sacrosanctum of conservatism, has elected exclusively Liberal members, but Prussia, true to its traditions, has kept the balance inclined toward the Conservative side. Berlin, indeed, makes a marked exception, having voted Liberal, and defeated the victorious Generals, whose popularity Government had hoped would extort a favorable vote from the unmanageable capital. The famous strategists have suffered a signal defeat in their fatherland, a lesson that Government ought to take to heart, to learn that militarism though a splendid weapon against France will not do in civil administration. VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN, indeed, just the most unpopular of the number, has been barely got into Parliament, but that was because he was not proposed in Berlin, but in a provincial district, where Government influence and jerrymandering are more effective.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

On the whole the new Parliament will prove a very compliant one. There is no great show of opposition among the National Liberals, who have, if anything, of late made a nearer approach to their old friends, the Liberal Conservatives. The session will probably not extend beyond six weeks; at least it is said that the business proposed should not take any longer. But, to say the truth, this supposition appears to be founded more upon the knowledge of Count BISMARCK's intention to proceed on an early day to his country seat, at Varzin, than on any cognition of measures to be proposed. With regard to these, Government has preserved its extraordinary reticence, not even the semi-official papers giving more than very slight hints as to the Ministerial plans. His Majesty's speech to-day will break the silence, with the additional charm of surprise. Number one among the proceedings will, of course, be the ratification of the treaties, recognition of the Empire, and all that belongs to the first foundation of the general construction. Any controversy anticipated on this subject will turn on the rights reserved by some of the local Governments, but the debate will be probably cut short by the Ministry, time being precious and the subject an invidious one.

A NEW FIRST CHAMBER.

Other matters connected with the Constitution will be delayed until Autumn, only it is suspected that Government will propose the institution of a First Chamber, composed of Sovereigns, mediatized Princes, representatives of the nobility and delegates from towns and provinces, selected from among the chief officers. The official Press has lately discussed the project *in extenso*, and especially the *Cross Gazette*, the champion of Prussian conservatism, has loudly clamored for and insisted upon the constitution of such a chamber. The project finds no favor at all with the people. Prussian experience with regard to their own First Chamber has produced a dread of similar evil consequences. The Prussian First Chamber has been a bane to the country, obstructing its progress at every step, and the German First Chamber would act not far differently. Besides, it would become the stronghold of Prussian "junkerdom," the Prussian party overruling all other elements, and that is what our enlightened Germans wish to avoid. Indeed, there are impediments enough imposed already by the absolute power of the crown, but the interposition of a conservative chamber would increase the difficulty tenfold, and the people would, of two evils, far sooner allow the Emperor and local sovereigns additional prerogatives, than submit to the imposition of this new incubus. Germans are conservative in many respects, but they cannot brook feudal "junkerdom;" the Assembly of Deputies is conservative enough anyhow.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The next subject to legislate upon will be the future government of Alsace and Lorraine, and the position they are to occupy in the Empire. It is believed that, though nothing is positively known, Government has long made up its mind on this question, and that its plans are greatly at variance with those of public opinion. The Germans are easily ruled by ideas, and though the one here referred to appears a most impracticable one, still it does sway the public mind, and has for the time got a firm hold of it. This idea is that Alsace and Lorraine, conquered by the united efforts of the Empire, should be its common property, a memorial of its unification, and a common prize of the war. This proposal meets with no favor from above, and probably on the ground of practical objections. It was proposed to constitute the ceded territory an independent State, sharing with its fellow States only common vassalage to the Imperial Crown. But this would, in the first place, only aggravate the evil of division already dangerously preponderant in the Empire, and which the Empire was resorted to to abolish; the selection of a Prince might also have proved a ticklish question. In the second place, it does not realize the idea of subjection to the common fatherland. The next proposal was to place the provinces under the sovereignty of the Federal Council and Assembly representing the united Governments of the confederation. And, lastly, it was suggested that the Emperor should unite the sovereignty over the new provinces with that over his old kingdom, without, however, the two being amalgamated into one State. Both plans—if the latter were preserved in its intended purity—would produce this evil consequence, that the new provinces would stand in the Empire as an inferior, subjugated race, the old Germans would practically ride over the new, the German Parliament would hold the sovereign power over them, as the British Parliament, for instance, did in former times over the colonies. This would make the Government of the unwilling Alsacians and Lotharingians far more burdensome than it must be anyhow. The third project is perhaps the most practicable, but the personal union would gradually, and probably advisedly, degenerate into a real union; if it did not, a despotism of one race over the other, viz., of the Prussians over the Alsacians, must follow. Government has not declared in favor of either of these proposals, but has tentatively held out each of the three in turn by the aid of friendly journals.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO BAVARIA.

Great indignation was aroused by the announcement that Wissembourg, Lauterburg and the adjoining country, with some hundred thousand inhabitants, are to be joined to Bavaria, yet the cession appears to be an accomplished fact. Government first broached the subject by some articles in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*; but the discussion was allowed to drop, in consequence of the unfavorable reception it met with by the public. Since about a week Count BISMARCK's organ, the *North German Gazette*, not only advocates the arrangement, but rebuts beforehand such attacks as it imagines public opinion will assail it with. Its predictory faculty is justified by the result, for all Liberal papers hasten to the charge, though they confess their efforts to be too late. When the *North German Gazette* commences a thing, it belongs no more to the future, but to the past. It can hardly be doubted that a promise was made to Bavaria at the outbreak of the war, either to insure or to reward its patriotic participation in the common task, and say the Prussians what they will of the Bavarians, in turn of their Ultramontane proclivities, and of their practical liberal aspirations, the gentlemen at Munich have a very just estimate of property and power, territorial aggrandizement or the reservation of national prerogatives, and watch vigilantly over their private interests. This Wissembourg business has brought the Bavarians a little bit into disgrace with their Northern brethren. The ostensible reasons for the cession are that Bavaria ceded to Prussia in 1866 over two hundred square miles, with 32,926 inhabitants; that Wissembourg has at a former time been under Bavarian rule; that the slice of land will fit admirably into the Bavarian territory, &c. All these reasons are easily refuted. If Bavaria ceded a small district to Prussia in 1866, other States ceded far more. Wissembourg belonged formerly to the Palatinate and not to Bavaria, though the two are now joined; and if it fits into the Bavarian Kingdom, it does so quite as well into the Grand Duchy of Baden. It is evident that at the outbreak of the war Count BISMARCK was not so sure of the South Germans as he later pretended to have been, and that with that excellent foresight and diplomatic management which grants freely what is not its own, and of which every new disclosure of secret treaties furnishes fresh proofs, has purchased the loyal assistance of the South by concessions to its chief power, Bavaria.

FUTURE PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

Beyond the subjects already touched upon, none of importance are officially held out to Parliament, though party papers recommend a list of proposals to its consideration, whose name is legion. The liberal journals especially insist upon measures to be taken to insure the liberty of the Press, which your readers may be aware is now very far from free. From Hanover there comes a cry for abrogation of the "state of war" by act of Parliament; disgraceful though it is, the "state of war" still continues in the entire north of Germany. As M. VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN has been returned to Parliament, members will have an opportunity of questioning him for his reasons, but he will presumably again hide behind the broad Ægis of the Crown. Some financial measures are sure ot be brought before the Assembly, though they will naturally be confined to the most urgent only. The loan granted to the Empire by the Prussian Diet will have to be paid, and the Government must be voted money to go on with. Skeptical Liberals suspect Count BISMARCK of the intention of pressing his so-called "iron," *i. e.* permanent, army budget. Unless overruled by Government, a number of Deputies propose to inquire into election abuses, to show up authorities for misapplying their power.

THE ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Under all circumstances the debate and the address will be far more comprehensive than it has ever been before. All parties agree in the desire to make it a means of conveying their loyal gratitude and allegiance to His Majesty, at the present moment above all, when he has, for the first time, reunited the numerous tribes of the fatherland to one family. But there the unanimity ends. Strong in the consciousness that by their union and sacrifices not less than by the tactics of their leaders, they have contributed to the victory, and have therefore a right to claim, the liberal representatives of the people wish to advanced emands for liberal reforms. Such proposals would never strike His Majesty as acceptable, but if rumor speaks true, they will jar on his own plans just at present with particular disharmony.

A "HOLY ALLIANCE."

The Emperor, in the recollections of olden days, which he confesses to in his letter to the Czar, is said to desire to follow up the second victory over France by similar measures as were adopted fifty-six years ago, after the first, and to revive the "holy alliance" between the potentates (now all Emperors) of Russia, Prussia and Austria, an alliance that I hope I may not insult your readers by explaining, was directed far more against internal enemies, the Press, demagogues and liberal aspirations than against foreign foes. That policy may have answered very well fifty-six years ago, until it was upset by the tide of revolution setting in from France, but the population now considers itself too far advanced in political independence for a recurrence to it. Gossip has developed the tale into a perfect scandal, which I repeat without any further comment than that it comes from otherwise good authority, but it is not generally, or at least not professedly, credited in Berlin, though every one speaks of it.

BISMARCK IN DISGRACE.

The almighty Emperor-maker, Count BISMARCK, is reported to have fallen into disgrace, or something very like it, with his master. It was observed that he arrived not only before the Emperor, but perfectly unexpectedly, as if he himself had only made up his mind at the last moment. Still, that might be explained; but on his arrival in Berlin, the capital of strict etiquette and unswerving Court rule, his Excellency was taken no notice of by the Empress for three or four days, and only then summoned to an audience, which, by rights, he should have been on the very first day. The story worked up out of these materials is this: Count MOLTKE and Gen. VON ROON were dissatisfied with Count BISMARCK's terms of peace; they took several exceptions to them, and were especially indignant at being cheated out of their triumphal entry into Paris. A squabble ensued; the Chancellor appealed to the Emperor; the Emperor sided with the discontented Generals. The Chancellor, in a huff, ordered his special train, and posted off to Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly. There he sulks now, and will sulk for some months to come at Vargin, until his master again learns to value his services, and restores him to his ancient place of favor. The reconciliation will be facilitated by both his adversaries quitting the field, both contemplating their resignation of office. Both are old, and have had hard work to do during the last decennium. Gen. VON ROON begun his career without a farthing, and earned what he wanted, besides his pay, by lessons, or literary work, or something of that kind. All that he wished to acquire before his retirement into private life was a small country house, with a garden attached to it. 1866 brought him a handsome estate, and 1871 will bring him still greater wealth. Both officers will have a great deal of work to do still before they can retire—work connected with the late war—but their intention to resign is considered certain. Gen. VON PODBIELSKI is named as Gen. VON ROON's successor in the War Office.

LACK OF LAURELS.

There is scarcity of an article for which there is now an excessive demand. After gaining so many laurels in France, one would hardly think it credible that the Prussians should be hard up for them at home. They are though. Wreaths, garlands and other decorations are making everywhere, but there is nothing left to make them with. Jewelers are carving and chiseling, molding and polishing away at gold and silver laurels, and the stock of figurative ones is abundant, but the natural plant is not to be got. In this dilemma the Berlin gardeners have applied to their colleagues in neutral Belgium, and offered handsome prices for a supply. But the Belgians have refused the implored assistance, on the ground of the pro-French sympathies of their countrymen, which would not allow them to contribute to the show of German triumph.

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.

Shocks in Wales, and General Alarm—Lightning and Wind the Accompaniment in Lancashire.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Llandudno at 11:05 o'clock on Wednesday night, March 22. The ground trembled, houses shook, and windows clattered. The effects were also felt at Conway by the coastguardsmen. The report resembled the firing of artillery, and caused many people to rise from their beds and look toward the sea, thinking some ship was in distress, and was firing for help. First came two reports, followed by four reports; then two reports, and lastly one report, with a few minutes' interval between each. After this there was quietness until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when some persons heard more reports. The sea and atmosphere were perfectly calm and quiet. The horizon was dark, with a faint light from the stars. The shock was preceded by a hissing sound similar to that of a rocket, and which appeared to come from the Ormeshead, and was accompanied by a flash of light. A correspondent telegraphing from Colwyn, says: "Three heavy shocks of earthquake, at intervals of a few minutes, accompanied by deep, heavy sounds, and much shaking of doors, windows and furniture, were felt here about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. Great excitement prevailed, people jumping out of their beds and rushing out of doors. A lady, in the absence of her husband, much alarmed by the noise, went in great excitement for a police officer. It was felt at Abergele."....The London *Daily News* says: "On Wednesday night, from 10½ till 11¼ o'clock, a strange rumbling noise, accompanied by a slightly oscillating motion, was heard in several parts of north and west Lancashire. The sensation experienced was akin to that felt last Friday night, but it was not so intense nor so generally recognized, though it was much more varied in effect. At Preston some parties heard deep, heavy sounds, and felt a slow wave-like motion of the earth. The sounds and the motion were repeated many times for three-quarters of an hour, and were quite distinct enough to excite and alarm several persons. There were also observed pale flashes of lightning, which were succeeded by dull, slow reverberations, as if proceeding from distant thunder-claps. The wind changed about twenty times—shifting rapidly in all directions—during the period named; and occasionally drops of rain fell. The northern sky was clear and starry, while the firmament in the opposite direction was dull and cloudy. In the Fylde of Lancashire, a heavy, booming sound, accompanied by partial oscillation of the earth, was noticed on Wednesday night. One person who observed it says: 'The sound seemed to come from a number of guns at a distance—as if they were being fired rapidly; and we thought it was produced by some shooting party until we bethought ourselves of the hour—11 o'clock at night—which dissipated that notion.' There was a tremulousness of the earth observed, but neither the course it took nor the current of the atmospheric commotion could be accurately defined."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The English Government and the Civil War.

In the House of Lords, on March 21, the following remarks were made concerning the attitude of the Government during the strife in the United States:

Lord HOUGHTON said that, notwithstanding the great events which had occurred since the American war, there was hardly any decision of the British Government which had more historical importance than the determination, in the crisis of the American rebellion, not to recognize the Southern Confederacy. He had no doubt that that decision was come to on grounds of large policy, a policy broad enough to overcome all personal opinions and prejudices; but it was probably, indeed almost certain, that it was not arrived at without weighing the position of the question in the minds of other European Governments. He believed it was admitted that one great European Power was decidedly in favor of recognition, and that the British Cabinet came to a decision counter to the opinion and desire of that Power. Now, a rumor had lately been spread in that great country on the other side of the Atlantic, with which we were at present engaged in such interesting negotiations, to the effect that the British Government was fully inclined to recognize the South, and was diverted from that purpose by the influence and expressly avowed opinion of another great Power, which assumed, perhaps somewhat ostentatiously, to be the chief friend of America in Europe. That rumor has been widely spread in the United States, and the name of a distinguished diplomatist, the Russian Minister at Washington, had been mixed up with the story, he having, it was alleged, stated that the rumor was correct. He had given his noble friend (Earl GRANVILLE) sufficient notice of his question to enable him to refer to contemporary documents at the Foreign Office, so as fully to inform himself whether there was any intervention by the Russian Government to influence the decision of the British Cabinet. He had brought the matter forward because if such an opinion extended itself it might seriously injure suspending negotiations with the United States. It was important that that country should understand the real motive of our conduct during its great struggle, and that it should do justice to the course taken by the British Cabinet of that time with regard to its interests. He would ask his noble friend whether the rumor that the Russian Minister had made such a statement was correct, and if not, whether he could throw any light on the matter.

Earl GRANVILLE—The rumor to which my noble friend has alluded has certainly reached me, but I trust, like many other rumors, it is unfounded, for any such statement would be founded on a complete misapprehension of the facts. As to the facts, I can speak with authority, for I had the honor of being a member of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet, and I have communicated not only with Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL, who were also members of it, but with Lord RUSSELL, and I am speaking in the presence of the Lord Privy Seal (Viscount HALIFAX,) and the noble Duke behind me, (SOMERSET,) who are also cognizant of the facts. There is no record in the Foreign Office of any influence having been used in this matter by the Russian Government, and, moreover, it was not required, as no proposal was ever entertained by Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet for the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Duke of SOMERSET—As a member of Lord PALMERSTON's Cabinet, I can perfectly confirm the statement of my noble friend. Being at the time at the Admiralty, and therefore at the head of the navy, any such proposal as this would have attracted my serious attention at the time, and I could not possibly have forgotten it. I am certain that no such proposal was ever made.

GERMANY.

Sentiment in Frankfort—A Significant Election.

By a private letter we have received information of the election to the German Parliament of Mr. LEOPOLD SONNEMANN, editor and proprietor of the Frankfort *Gazette*, widely known as one of the most influential political and financial papers in Germany. Mr. SONNEMANN will represent his native city, Frankfort-on-the-Main. The significance of his election lies in the fact that he is a liberal in sentiment, and one of the most prominent leaders of the German Democratic Party. His opponent in the election was one of the Barons ROTHSCHILD; but neither the wealth nor influence of this money-king availed against the popularity of Herr SONNEMANN.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Arrest and Attempted Assassination of M. Rouher.

M. ROUHER was arrested at Boulogne on March 21, at the Hotel Bristol, by M. MONICAULT, Commissary of Police, acting in virtue of instructions he had received from the Government at Versailles. After having been interrogated, M. ROUHER was allowed to return on parole to the hotel; but on his way his carriage was attacked and upset by an infuriated crowd, among whom were many fisherwomen, who nearly tore all the hair off his head. With difficulty he was rescued by the authorities, and conducted to the Palais de Justice for safety. Mme. and Mlle. ROUHER are under arrest at the hotel. It is reported, says the Boulogne correspondent of the *Telegraph*, that DE FAILLY, CONTI LA VALETTE, and other partisans of the fallen régime, are in this town; but their presence having been signalized, their arrest may also be expected to follow. No compromising papers were found on the Ex-President of the Senate.

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

Prof. Gervinus—Mr. W. Bennett, Artist—Benzoni, Sculptor—Leonard Chodzko, Polish Patriot—Victims of Riotous Paris.

The German papers announce the death at Heidelberg of Prof. GEORGE GOTTFRIED GERVINUS, the historian, at the age of sixty-six. GERVINUS was at first devoted to commercial pursuits, but in 1835 he became Professor of History at Göttingen. In 1837 he, with six other Professors, resisted the violation of the Hanoverian Constitution by the King ERNST AUGUST, (the Duke of Cumberland,) and in consequence was compelled to leave Hanoverian territory. He took refuge in Italy, and it was not until 1844 that he became Professor of History at Heidelberg and began to take an active part in politics. He was one of the Commission intrusted with the preparation of the draft of the Constitution of 1848, by which the Imperial crown of Germany was offered to the then King of Prussia. When the reaction set in, GERVINUS was among those marked out for vengeance, and in 1853 he was tried for high treason on account of the sentiments expressed in his *Introduction to the History of Europe*, the work by which, in its translated form, he is best known in England; he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. In more recent times, GERVINUS took the unpopular side, and could not reconcile himself to the course which events took in 1866, or to the results of the recent war. His *History of German Poetical National Literature*, his *Studies on Shakespeare*, and his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, have earned for him an honorable place among German historians. He was engaged on a new edition of his *History of German Poetry* when death overtook him. He had long suffered from sleeplessness, and eight days before his demise was seized with a fit, on which congestion of the brain followed closely, with fatal results....The death of Mr. WM. BENNETT, member of the English Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and the artist of a vast number of pleasing landscapes, is stated to have occurred on the 16th ult.; he was sixty years of age....BENZONI, the Milanese sculptor, celebrated for his works in terra cotta, is dead....LEONARD CHODZKO, one of the most distinguished members of the Polish emigration of 1831, is dead. He was of late years the librarian of the Paris Sorbonne....Col. BECDELIERRE, organizer of the Pontifical Zouaves, is reported to have died in Brussels....A few days ago we announced the death of Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS, a member of the well-known firm of WILLIAM & ROBERT CHAMBERS, publishers, and now we have to record the death of Mr. DAVID N. CHAMBERS, the youngest member of the firm, and manager of the London establishment. Mr. CHAMBERS was so affected on receiving the intelligence of his brother's death that a blood-vessel burst on the liver, from which he never rallied. He was in his fifty-second year....Among the victims of the disturbance in the Place Vendôme, in Paris, was Mr. GEORGE HANNAH TINNEL, stated to be an American. M. HENRI DE PENE, a well-known journalist, is also reported to have been mortally wounded during the same affray.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

California papers report a recent marriage on the highest peak of Mount Helena.

An Indiana paper announces a lecture by "a converted Episcopalian minister."

Three young Northern men left Selma, Ala., one day last week for this City, intending to come all the way on horseback.

President McCOSH, of Princeton, is to deliver the address before the literary societies of Dartmouth at the next Commencement.

It has been officially reported in Baltimore that there are several colored deaf mutes in that city. Such cases have been said to be extremely rare.

A firm in Honolulu advertises in the local papers some goods thus frankly: "A small lot, of not very good quality, but as good as the average that is for sale about town."

A St. Paul paper notes that an extraordinary number of "Ole Olesons," "Swan Swansons," and "Errick Erricksons" have been registered in the Second Ward of that city.

The Deluge Engine Company, of Saco, Me., is making arrangements for a firemen's muster, in which companies from all parts of the United States are invited to join, in that city on the 4th of July next.

A lady, thirty years of age, widow of a Hebrew, and brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, abjured Christianity and publicly adopted the Jewish faith, in Pittsburg, Penn., on Monday.

ZEBULON B. VANCE is called upon by the Petersburg (Va.,) *Index*, to resign all claim to a seat in the United States Senate, that the Legislature of North Carolina may elect another Democrat who will be admitted at once.

The Mound City (Ill.) *Journal* advises the Democrats to nominate Gov. JOHN M. PALMER, of that State, for President, as a man of moderate views and clear record, a free trader and an opponent of monopolists and land grabbers.

Two boys were publicly whipped by the Sheriff at Hamilton, Ontario, on Tuesday, under a new law. The whipping was done with eight or nine thongs, fastened to a handle several inches in length.

The Philadelphia *North American* is seeking to induce the merchants of that city to send out a vastly-augmented army of drummers, saying that, in general, the system pays, and it pays best when used in connection with judicious and extended advertising.

The Republicans of Iowa will hold their fifteenth annual State Convention in Des Moines on Wednesday, June 21. The call invites all persons to take part who have acted with the Republican Party heretofore, and are in full accord with its principles now.

At the annual town meeting in Randolph, Mass., on Monday, public announcement was made of the fact that five members of the family of the late ROYAL TURNER, of that town, had given $10,000 each, making $50,000 in all, to establish a public library.

Boston, determined to raise the money for its proposed Museum of Fine Arts, has appointed an almost innumerable committee to canvass their respective classes, trades and professions. They include everybody, from apothecaries to wool-dealers; from dealers in fire-wood to traffickers in shoe-pegs.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of March 8, reports another earthquake thus: "Lahaina was treated to another shock of earthquake on Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock. People were so badly scared that they did not waste any time on their toilets, but made their appearance out doors in the lightest kind of attire. We understand that a light shock was felt here on Friday night, a few minutes before 12."

A Democratic paper in the interior of this State mourns because Connecticut "consents to lay in the rear of the unterrified battalions of Democracy;" but it consents to be comforted because, as it believes, "the wail of the new-born African voter in Connecticut is silenced by the voices of a million freemen, who proclaim the watchwords of Democracy from the White Hills of New-Hampshire to the Pacific shores of Oregon!"

In a letter detailing some of the advantageous results to the South proceeding from the abolition of slavery, Gov. REED, of Florida, says that in his own State the increase in wealth and population, during the three years of Republican government just past, has been unparalleled in her previous history. Her increase in population has been at least fifty per cent., and in industrial resources more than two hundred per cent.

The Governor of Massachusetts went down to take a look into the Hoosac Tunnel the other day, and a venerable farmer, if we may credit the Boston *Transcript*, addressed him thus: "I have lived hereabouts, off and on, about forty year, and my opinion is, that ef I was the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and I hadn't gone into't, I wouldn't go into't. But ef I had gone into't and got es fur es you hev, my opinion is that I dun'no what I should do about it!"

There was a happy wedding party in Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday night last, but as the guests were departing an altercation suddenly sprang up between the bridegroom and one of them, and the latter drew a revolver and shot him. The man was fatally wounded, and while being taken to his room constantly exclaimed; "Why did TOM SMITH murder me? Why did he shoot me? He was the best friend I had. He had no cause for shooting. Why did he kill me? Where is my wife?"

A Detroit paper rejoices over the avowed determination of one CHARLES D. HILDEBRAND to reform, after a career of villainy in America and Europe, which has been occasionally temporarily interrupted by enforced quiet in eleven different State prisons, six city prisons, thirty-nine jails, nineteen police stations and seven calabooses. In all, it says, he has had fifty-seven years of sentences pronounced against him, and has served a trifle over fourteen years in jails and prisons; now he has firmly determined on a change on account of a promise to a dying aunt, and because his mother has begged him to become an honest man.

Condition of Some of the Fire Insurance Companies of this State.

The following is a statement, compiled from the New-York Fire Insurance returns for 1870, showing the condition of several of the companies of this City and elsewhere in the State:

	Income.	Losses Paid.	Total Expendit'e.
Albany City	$559,413	$528,511	$690,761
Buffalo City	246,610	196,007	291,793
Commonwealth	214,909	221,658	315,654
Exchange	56,575	18,712	43,134
Firemen's Fund	64,636	53,098	80,867
Hoffman	52,779	20,850	45,546
Lafayette	156,248	105,860	163,361
Metropolitan	180,281	120,407	177,173
Schenectady	47,906	64,140	81,600
Security	1,753,391	1,128,310	1,733,552

	Capital.	Total Liabilities.	Surplus.
Albany City	$200,000	$432,253	none
Buffalo City	300,000	399,526	none
Commonwealth	250,000	358,297	none
Exchange	150,000	183,353	$606
Firemen's Fund	150,000	195,979	none
Hoffman	200,000	34,904	338
Lafayette	150,000	225,521	none
Metropolitan	300,000	404,478	none
Schenectady	100,000	139,140	none
Security	1,000,000	1,879,936	397

John Alstyne's Will—A Doubtful Charitable Bequest.

A case came up yesterday before Judge SPENCER, in the Superior Court, Special Term, involving an interpretation of the will of the late JOHN ALSTYNE, and is entitled, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, against WM. C. WETMORE *et al.* The defendant, WILLIAM C. WETMORE, it appears, is the executor of the late JOHN ALSTYNE, who died in the year 1869, leaving a large estate, amounting, it is said, to several millions of dollars. In his will Mr. ALSTYNE made bequests to various charitable institutions, including $25,000 to "The Society for the Relief of Indigent Aged Females." The defendants, whose corporate name is "An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Females in the City of New-York," claim that this bequest was intended for them, while plaintiffs claim it was intended for them. The testimony given in the case on the part of plaintiffs was to the effect that Mr. ALSTYNE was an Episcopalian; that he had given $25 to plaintiffs in his lifetime; that just before his death he consulted with the Vice-President of St. Luke's Home about leaving a bequest to the Society, and said he intended to do so. On behalf of defendants it was claimed that their corporate name more nearly resembles the name in the will than does the plaintiffs; that when the directions for the bequest were left with Mr. WETMORE, who drew the will, the deceased spoke of it as "The Old Ladies' Society," and that defendants were generally known by that name. Plaintiff is under Episcopal patronage and direction, while defendant is non-sectarian; and it is asserted on the part of the latter that inasmuch as deceased had left several bequests to other non-sectarian institutions, it appears most probable that they were intended as the legatees.

Judge SPENCER reserved his decision. Mr. NASH appeared for plaintiff; LUTHER R. MARSH for defendant.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Carbolic Acid Poisoning Case—Vital Statistics—The Small-Pox in Quarantine—Other Contagious Diseases.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the City Sanitary Inspector reported that he had fully investigated the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. BRIDGET MAY, of No. 28 New Chambers-street, who was poisoned by swallowing, in mistake for brandy, some carbolic acid left with her for disinfecting purposes, by Inspector VON BULOW, of the Board of Health. VON BULOW had complied with all the requirements of the Board. A circular printed in German and English, giving full directions for the use of the acid, had been left with it. Since that time, however, the bottles containing the carbolic acid were labeled "Poison."

The following report relative to deaths in this City was read:

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, April 5, 1871.

To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

I have the honor to report 586 deaths for the past week, being an excess of 29 over the previous week. There were 24 fatal cases of small-pox, an increase of 6; 6 of measles, a decrease of 5; and 17 of scarlatina, a decrease of 5. Typhus fever was credited with 1 death, and typhoid with 5, against 0 and 3, severally, in the preceding week. The mortality from phthisis pulmonalis, which for two weeks had declined very considerably, rose during the past week to 101. Pneumonia and bronchitis together also increased from 76 to 88. Bright's disease produced the large weekly mortality of 27—an excess of fifty per cent. over the previous week. In the quarter just closed, the registered deaths have amounted to 6,554, a slight excess over the corresponding period of 1870, during which 37 less deaths were recorded. The prevailing epidemics have been small-pox, measles and scarlatina. To the first there have been referred 201 deaths, exactly the same number as in the first quarter of the past year; 242 deaths have resulted from measles against 28 in the Winter quarter of 1870. Scarlatina, although wide-spread, does not seem to have been so malignant this Winter as last, its deaths in the two seasons having been 418 last year against only 275 this. The record of deaths from typhus and typhoid fevers has been unusually gratifying, only 10 and 48 deaths respectively having been ascribed to them—their lowest quarterly mortality in ten years. Relapsing fever has carried off but 3 persons during the three months. The most conspicuously fatal disease has been phthisis pulmonalis, it having occasioned 1,182 deaths—or eighteen per cent. of the total—being an excess of 208 deaths over its mortality in the first quarter of 1870. A late mortuary statement from Dr. JULES WORMS, Inspector of the Medical Service in Paris, shows a mortality which, although in abatement, is still at the annual rate of sixty-eight in the thousand among the civil population alone of that unfortunate city. No words could illustrate the sufferings of its people so forcibly as do these hard figures. During its memorable siege the splendid capital of France experienced a greater rate of mortality than has prevailed in any other European city within the present century.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. RUSSEL, M. D.,
Register of Records.

Health Officer CARNOCHAN said cases of small-pox on vessels arriving at this port are of constant occurrence. The steamers *Wisconsin* and *Russia* are now at Quarantine with cases on board. Within the past month thirty-seven cases have been sent from Quarantine to the West Bank Hospital, and of these four have died.

Gen. PALMER, late United States Appraiser, sent a communication complaining of the condition of Trinity-place, garbage and refuse being scattered about, and no effort being made to remove the same. Commissioner MANIERRE moved that a copy be sent to Senator Conkling, who seemed to possess the power of removal and appointment. This was decided out of order, and the matter was referred to the Street-cleaning Committee.

The following is City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS' weekly report of contagious diseases:

I have the honor to submit the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported to this Bureau for the two weeks ending April 1, 1871:

Week ending May 25—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 11; relapsing fever, 1; scarlet fever, 75; small-pox, 91; measles, 31; diphtheria, 10.

Week ending April 1—Typhoid fever, 10; relapsing fever, 2; scarlet fever, 76; small-pox, 82; measles, 43; diphtheria, 10.

The Assistant Health Inspectors have visited 9,033 families in their own houses, and vaccinated 2,077 persons therein, during the past week. They have also vaccinated 1,818 children in the public and parochial schools, making a total of vaccinations performed during the week of 3,895. Eight hundred and eighty-eight of these were primary and 3,007 secondary vaccinations.

The Board then adjourned.

Customs Statistics.

The returns of the warehouse department of the Customs, under charge of Mr. THOMAS L. JAMES, Deputy Collector, show the following:

Warehouse entries	1,901
Immediate export to foreign countries	109
Immediate export to Canada	161
Rewarehoused for immediate export to foreign countries	106
Rewarehoused for immediate export to Canada	3
For export class 2, (manufactured, in bond)	85
For export to Canada, class 2	1
Withdrawals for consumption	9,725
On which were paid as duties	$5,471,773 34
Export to Canada	158
Rewarehoused for export to foreign countries	55
Warehoused for transportation in United States	149
Liquidations.	
Entries on hand March 1	604
Received during March	2,628
Liquidated in March	3,232
Awaiting return and report	2,355
Balance	877
Entries ready for liquidation April 1	None.

Receipts for Customs.

The detailed statement of the receipts for customs at this port for the last month, compared with those for February and with those for August, 1870, is as follows:

	Duties on Imports.	Hospital Money.	Sundries.	Total.
1871.				
March	$15,305,799 14	$5,838	$75,743 42	$15,387,380 56
February	12,258,147 69	4,575	85,779 50	12,348,502 19
Increase of March over February				$3,038,878 37
1870.				
August	$15,078,512 90	$4,587	$51,674 62	$15,134,774 52
Increase of March, 1871, over Aug., 1870				$252,606 04

Rumored Arrest of Fisk and Gould.

A rumor prevailed in the United States Courts yesterday that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of JAMES FISK, Jr. and JAY GOULD, for resisting the Deputy Marshals in the service of an injunction issued against them by Judge BLATCHFORD restraining them from issuing any new stock of the Erie Railroad Company. Upon making inquiries of the different Commissioners in the building, however, it was ascertained that there was no foundation for the story in fact, though the circumstances attending the service of the injunction on FISK and GOULD—the one ordering the expulsion of the marshals, and the other denying his own presence—exclusively published in the TIMES, were not only correct, but did not do justice to the violent passion with which the deputies' action inspired Mr. FISK on the occasion.

The Weehawken Tragedy—Verdict of the Jury.

Yesterday forenoon PATRICK CUNNINGHAM, who stands charged with the murder of ANTHONY McDONOGH, at Weehawken, was escorted from the County Jail by two officers to Hoboken, in order to be present at the inquest over the remains of his victim. He was untrammeled by handcuffs and allowed great freedom, which he seemed in no way desirous to take advantage of. CUNNINGHAM is nearly six feet in height, of muscular build and gross proportions. His face wore a wondrously immobile expression, but the sight of his sorrowing wife and innocent little children touched his feelings perceptibly, and he dropped a few reluctant tears as he lifted one of the young ones in his arms. Several witnesses testified to the facts of the murder as already published, and a verdict was rendered that the deceased had "died of injuries received at the hands of PATRICK CUNNINGHAM."

At the termination of the proceedings, CUNNINGHAM was surrounded by a crowd of friends and sympathizers, who almost dragged him with his custodians to the bar, where all hands "drowned dull care" in the oblivious cup. Under the stimulants the prisoner brightened up somewhat, but throughout maintained the same passive look. He parted from his friends with a silent but forcible grasp of the hand, and returned to his cell in the custody of two officers. The report in a morning paper that threats of lynching were uttered at Weehawken, are entirely unfounded. Whatever rabble was there was rather more likely, in the Coroner's opinion, to attempt his rescue than his life.

The Carey Homicide—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday commenced an investigation into the cause of the death of JOHN CAREY, who died recently from the effects of injuries inflicted on the evening of March 17, in Bethune-street. The witnesses that were produced appeared to give their evidence very reluctantly, and in the end knew nothing of the fight during which CAREY had been so badly injured.

JOHN O'CONNOR, of No. 377 West Twelfth-street, was standing at the corner of Bethune and Washington streets, and saw a fight about thirty feet off; but, although he went toward the party, knew the deceased and the prisoners, CHARLES COLLINS and JOHN McGOVERN, he could not tell who were engaged in the fight, although the scuffle went on for about ten minutes. The Coroner was of the belief that O'CONNOR knew more than he cared to tell, and, therefore, ordered this witness to be sent to the House of Detention.

The next witness was FREDERICK FINNEGAN of West Twelfth-street, who acknowledged that he was so drunk on the evening in question, that he recollected nothing of what transpired.

PATRICK GORMAN, of No. 36 Bethune-street, was in the back room of Broderick's saloon, No. 34 Bethune-street, on the night in question, and saw CAREY and FINNEGAN come in, soon after followed by COLLINS, SHAUGHNESSY and McGOVERN; FINNEGAN and McGOVERN were very drunk, and between them some words arose, which induced BRODERICK to turn them out of the saloon, when they were followed by the others; GORMAN then shut one door and BRODERICK another, after which GORMAN returned to the back room and saw nothing of the fight.

CATHERINE DELANEY lives on the third floor of No. 34 Bethune-street; she was told there was a fight in the street, and looked out of the window; she saw a crowd, but could distinguish nothing, and so shut the window again.

JOHN NEWMAN lives on the second floor of No. 34 Bethune-street, which is a double house; he heard a noise, opened his window, and saw two men in the gutter; when he got to the door, one of the men, whom he believed to be CAREY, was in the hands of an officer who was taking him home; the other was McGOVERN; he knew they were the two men who were in the gutter, as they were in their shirt sleeves; he saw nothing else of the fight.

Coroner KEENAN, at this stage of the proceedings, adjourned the inquest until Tuesday next, and refused to take bail for the two prisoners.

PASSOVER IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

The Passover Feast—Synagogue Ceremonials—Sermons.

Tuesday's TIMES presented an exhaustive account of the process of making unleavened bread, and of the domestic ceremonials incident to this ancient festival. Today we record the opening of the feast, and furnish our readers with a brief sketch of the public services.

Last night the feast began. After their usual breakfast, conforming Jews ceased to eat leaven, and from now until next Thursday they will, in a measure, separate themselves from their fellow-men of other creeds. The distinctive ceremonials of the feast are mainly domestic. The synagogues present no different phase from ordinary days, except that today and on Wednesday next the attendance will show a marked increase. The services are but slightly different from those of any Sabbath. There are certain prayers and hymns appropriate to the occasion; in the orthodox shrines two "scrolls of the law" are taken from the ark, and the *Cohanim*, descendants of Aaron, the High Priest, recite the priestly benediction, which is so solemn a part of the ritual:

> "May the Lord bless and preserve thee. May He cause His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee. May the Lord lift His face unto thee and give thee peace."

In the "orthodox" synagogues today, the reader offers a "prayer for dew," whereas at the Tabernacle feast he prays for "rain." Service is held morning and evening, and today, to-morrow, next Wednesday and Thursday are considered holy days. In the temples, under which name are designated the "reform shrines," to distinguish them from the others, to-morrow and Thursday next are not considered as holy. The temple services are characterized by the introduction of hymns for the festival, in English, Hebrew or German, and additional psalms.

So public worship on Passover is hardly as unique as on the other festivals. Tabernacles is marked by the presence of the palm leaf, the citron and the myrtle; Pentecost by a profusion of flowers. The characteristic of Passover is the *Matzo*—but this is for home digestion.

The New-York Rabbis will, however, present the beauties of the feast in a strong light; and as it marks so grand an event in Jewish history—the emancipation from Egyptian thraldom, and the birth of Israel as an independent nation—their sermons will undoubtedly be eloquent and interesting. Today sermons will be delivered in all the Jewish houses of worship, save where the congregations are so unfortunate as to have no preacher; but in only three will English discourses be spoken—in the Forty-fourth-street Synagogue, by Rev. S. M. ISAACS; Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. Dr. H. VIDAVER; Clinton-street, Rev. H. SCHNEEBURGER. The last-named gentleman has recently arrived from Germany, where he was studying for the ministry. He graduated from Columbia College, in this City, in 1867. Sermons will be delivered in German as follows: Temple Emanuel, (Fifth-avenue,) Rev. Dr. S. ADLER; Thirty-ninth-street Temple, Rev. Dr. EINHORN; Fourth-street, Rev. Dr. HUEBSCH; Norfolk-street, Rev. Dr. MIELZINER; Attorney-street, Rev. Dr. TINTNER, &c. In the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, the only one in the City worshiping in the Portuguese form, the services will be as usual.

THE LOTTERY-DEALERS.

Examination Before Justice Hogan at the Tombs—George Thomas (Elias) and Two Others Held in $5,000 Bail—The Three Others Allowed to go on Parole.

The examination-room of the Tombs was, yesterday, crowded with a miscellaneous lot of persons, who were anxious to ascertain what would be done with the lottery-dealers who had been arrested the previous night by Capt. WALSH, at Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway. The prisoners, answering to the names of GEORGE THOMAS, (better known as Ellis H. Elias, with numerous aliases,) Joseph McClennan, Henry Wilson, Charles Sinclair, James B. Smith and Andrew Watt, were brought to Court in the morning, when Capt. WALSH made an affidavit that he had arrested them on a warrant issued from that Court on the previous day, on the charge of being concerned in a lottery and violating the lottery laws. They had been arrested as the reported proprietors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Presentation Congress and Co-operative Distribution, at Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway. He then recited what he had witnessed in the place, and which led to the arrest. From what he had witnessed, he charged ELIAS or Thomas with being the proprietor of the concern, McCLENNAN acting as Superintendent, and HENRY WILSON having chief charge of the box-wheel from which the lottery checks were drawn. The three others seemed to be acting as clerks. In clearing the box wheel nothing but blanks was found.

When this affidavit had been taken Justice HOGAN adjourned the case until the afternoon, in order to give the District-Attorney an opportunity to appear on behalf of the people. At that time Assistant District-Attorney JEROME appeared and took charge of the case.

The counsel for the defense put in a plea that the purchasers of the tickets had bought them for the concert, and not for the lottery, and that the coupons attached to the tickets were gifts to the purchasers. In answer to this plea, Mr. JEROME produced a witness, who gave the name of WILLIAM H. DEGRAAF, of No. 610 Second-avenue. He testified that he purchased a ticket on April 3 at Nos. 596 and 598 Broadway, and that when he purchased it he was told by the clerks, and was also informed by show cards, that the coupon entitled him to the chance of drawing a prize. It was in consideration of this chance of obtaining a prize that he purchased the ticket, and he would not have bought it under any other circumstances. The concert was a secondary consideration. He went to the wheel in the basement and drew a blank.

After some further arguments by the counsel for the defense, Justice HOGAN decided to hold ELIAS, McCLENNAN and WILSON each in $5,000 bail, to answer the charge of violating the Lottery laws, and allowed the other three to go on their parole. The bail was furnished by NATHANIEL B. BEAM, of No. 68 Bleecker-street. CHAS. SINCLAIR, one of the paroled men, gave his address as No. 301 Grand-street, Jersey City; JAS. B. SMITH as No. 936 Third-avenue; and ANDREW WATT was to be produced at the proper time by Capt. WALSH.

Base-Ball and Cricket.

This afternoon the Mutual Club take the steamer *General Barnes*, from Pier No. 17 East River, for Savannah, where they are engaged to play a series of matches with the Savannah and Charleston clubs. They will also visit Augusta, Ga., before their return. The party include two of the officers of the Club and the following players: C. Mills, Wolters, Start, Ferguson, Smith, Pearce, Hatfield, Eggler, Patterson and Higham, the latter being tenth man and scorer. They will open play on Monday next at the Fair Grounds at Savannah, on which occasion they will don the new uniforms made for them by PECK & SNYDER.

THE OPENING MATCH OF THE ATLANTICS.

The Atlantic Club will place their new nine in the field for the first time today, in an opening practice match with the crack junior nine of the Burnside Club. The Capitoline Grounds are now in good order, and some good play may be anticipated. No charge for admission is, of course, made on opening days.

THE BOSTON NINE OPENING.

The new Boston nine opened play today in Boston, with a grand match with the Harvards. Last Thursday these nines had a practice game together, which resulted as follows:

Boston	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	2—13
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

The Boston nine propose leaving the Hub on a tour to Washington on April 26. They will play on the Union and Capitoline Grounds on the 27th, 28th and 29th, and in Philadelphia May 1; then in Baltimore and Washington, and on the return home they will play the Haymakers May 8. The clubs they propose playing here are the Mutuals, Eckfords and Atlantics.

BAD FOR THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

JIMMY WOOD, the Captain of the White Stocking nine, received a dispatch in New-Orleans last Saturday, stating that his father was dangerously ill, and that he must come to Brooklyn at once. He left New-Orleans the same night, and reached home yesterday. He will stay with his father until he recovers. His absence will, of course, materially weaken the White Stocking nine, and they may sustain a defeat before they leave New-Orleans. ZETTLEIN has been elected Captain during WOOD's absence, and SIMMONS will play at second base, FOLEY taking SIMMONS' place in the outer field. Singularly enough, MOATEE received a telegram announcing the death of his brother during the game they played on the 26th ult.

THE MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB.

The meeting of the Manhattan Club announced for to-night will take place at Mr. BOYD's residence, in King-street, on Friday night.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Small-Pox and Vaccination—Charges of Bribery Against a School Trustee—Apportionment of School Moneys.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was received from Dr. J. O. SULLIVAN, M. D., Visiting Physician, stating that small-pox has been very prevalent in the Twenty-first and a large portion of the Nineteenth Wards; that much excitement has existed among the children attending the schools in these wards, and that the attendance consequently has been much diminished; that he visited each school in company with Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, of the Board of Health, and that due measures were taken for the vaccination of such children as needed it. Dr. SULLIVAN also called attention to the assistance afforded him by Commissioner GROSS, and recommended that hereafter a certificate be given to such children as have been thoroughly vaccinated. The communication was placed on file.

A communication was also received from Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Superintendent, stating that up to the present time 3,673 children attending the public schools have been vaccinated. He further stated the fact that, out of 685 children vaccinated in one school, in all but 84 cases the vaccination had been successful.

A report was received from the Committee on Finance, stating that the public school moneys for 1871 amount to $951,761 14, and that the average attendance at the public schools being 87,932; the apportionment per capita will be $10 82 3-10. The report was adopted.

A petition was presented asking that the study of the natural sciences be introduced in the public schools, and that Prof. J. DOWLING be appointed as the teacher of these sciences. Referred to the Committee on Studies.

A communication was received from PATRICK GOLDING, of the Twenty-second Ward, stating that some time ago he was desirous of having his daughter MARY F. GOLDING appointed as a teacher in the Primary School No. 40; that he promised to pay TERRENCE REILLY, a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, $50 for such appointment, and that he did subsequently pay REILLY $25 on his daughter receiving her appointment. Further, he paid to said REILLY $100 for the appointment of a Miss MACKENZIE as a teacher in the public schools, and he now asks that the conduct of REILLY be investigated by the Board.

Another communication was received from JOHN QUINN, janitor of School No. 58, in the Twenty-second Ward, stating that three years ago he paid TERRENCE REILLY, School Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward, $100 for the appointment of janitor he now holds, and has subsequently paid REILLY various other sums of money; that he is now informed that he must resign his position as janitor, on the ground of general incompetency; that he is not incompetent for his position, and that he believes his contemplated removal is due to the misrepresentations of the said TERRENCE REILLY, whose conduct he prays may be investigated.

Both communications were referred to the Committee on Teachers.

Mr. VAN VOORST offered a resolution that the principals of the public schools be directed to enforce section 41 of the by-laws, relative to vaccination.

(The law forbids any pupil or teacher to attend the public schools who has not been vaccinated.)

Mr. GROSS said the resolution was unnecessary, as the Principals of schools were well acquainted with this provision of the laws, but how were they to know whether children had been vaccinated or not?

Mr. VAN VOORST thought all intelligent Principals of schools could decide the question easily. His resolution was then adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

The Tammany Mill-Stone Round the Neck of the Democracy.

A few evenings since a prominent Democratic Senator from the interior of the State remarked that he did not think the Democrats would secure a majority another year—that the country Democrats were tired of being ridden and led by the nose by TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY. When we remonstrate with these people their answer is, "Our money elected you; you could not carry your own district if it were not for the money we send you." Now the fact is, all the money sent for my district last year was $600, while we raised $6,000 ourselves; and while the $6,000 that came out of our pockets we worked for, the $600 sent us came from the tax-payers of New-York City, and for every $600 sent out by the Tammany Sachems they got $3,000 or more back.

It is certainly a healthy sign when we find the better portion of the Democratic Party helping to swell the volume of indignation aroused in the great bulk of citizens by the gigantic corruptions of the Tammany Ring. Connecticut spurns Tammany's bribes; it is not too much to hope that the State of New-York, without respect to party lines, will give an overwhelming verdict against the secret and remorseless plunderers of the Treasury.

Alleged Embezzlement and Larceny.

WALTER HARNER, aged twenty-eight, of No. 10 Willis-street, Brooklyn, JOHN W. JONES, aged eighteen, of No. 11 Chrystie-street, and JAMES MALONEY, late of Chicago, were yesterday temporarily committed by Justice HOGAN, on the charge of embezzlement and larceny. A few days ago a suit of clothes was purchased early in the morning at the establishment of COLFAX & OVERTON, Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, and the clerk selling the goods made no return of the money. This led to an investigation, when it was ascertained that the stock had been greatly depleted, to the amount of at least $12,000. From the statement of the boy JONES, one of the prisoners, it was ascertained that a system of larceny and embezzlement had been for some time going on, the operators being the prisoners and a late employe named SULLIVAN. HARNER, according to JONES' story, would make up parcels of goods, and early in the morning, before the book-keeper arrived, would send them out by JONES to MALONEY, who would dispatch them to his partner, SULLIVAN, in Chicago, where a store had been fitted up with the proceeds of these operations. The goods arrived a little too fast for the sales in Chicago, and SULLIVAN pledged a quantity of the property. The division of the spoils was to be two-fifths of the money realized for HARNER, two-fifths between MALONEY and SULLIVAN, and one-fifth for the boy JONES. It is, however, understood that JONES did not get his share, and thus has been induced to betray the whole of the plan. As the complainants were not fully prepared to make affidavits in the case, the prisoners were all temporarily committed to await the production of proper evidence today.

The Affairs of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

It is confidently reported that Major-Gen. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., of the Shandley Legion, will be confirmed today as receiver of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, for no one will take the trouble to produce reasons why he should not be, and it is not at all likely that such reasons would be listened to if they were presented. After Major-Gen. TWEED is made receiver he will be the Company, and will administer the affairs according to his own sweet will and pleasure. He will have the power, under the order of the Court, to reinsure the risks in whatever Company he pleases. The advantages which were pointed out in the TIMES of Tuesday as naturally accruing to any company which would assume these risks has, it is understood, excited the cupidity of several insurance companies in this City who are ready and willing to compete with the Narragansett of Providence, R. I., of which Capt. KIP, of the Seventh Regiment, and late President and now Receiver of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company, is agent. It is difficult to see what advantage there can be to any company in taking a contract to reinsure the outstanding risks and paying much for the privilege, as the report made by Superintendent MILLER shows that the risks in force amount to $18,510,526 99, and the gross premiums on that amount, exclusive of fifteen per cent. commissions, was $172,002 39, being much less than one per cent. The commissions have already been paid, and all that the Company has received for insuring the amount above stated is $147,902 05. The Company has been obliged to compete with other institutions for business, and has taken risks at the very lowest rate, as is shown above; they have suffered enormous losses, which have impaired their capital, and the stockholders have but a poor prospect for seeing much of their money returned to them. Some of them express the hope that the affairs will be managed so as to return them something out of their investment, but the majority entertain the opinion that the fate of the assets is sealed. The collapse of the Commonwealth naturally provokes inquiry into the affairs of the Baltic, which was put into the hands of Capt. KIP, the President, who was appointed receiver soon after Major-Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., was made the counsel of the Company, vice JOHN FOWLER, Esq., removed.

The Insurance Superintendent has returned to Albany, but is expected in the City again in a few days, when some of the weak insurance companies will be subjected to an overhauling. The following is a copy of his report to the Attorney-General, in the case of the Commonwealth Insurance Company:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 31, 1871.

Hon. M. B. Champlain, Attorney-General State of New-York.

DEAR SIR: Having recently caused an examination to be made of the condition and affairs of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, a company incorporated in the State of New-York and doing business in the City of New-York, by R. A. SOUTHWICK, and T. B. B. ELDRIDGE, Esqrs., Commissioners duly appointed for that purpose, and said Commissioners having made their report of such examination, I have to communicate to you the fact that from such examination it appears to me that the assets of said Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in existence. Said Company was duly organized in September, 1853, and its capital stock is $250,000. From said examination it appears that the entire assets of said Company amount to the sum of $250,058 21; its liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, $165,478 40; capital stock, $250,000; aggregate liabilities, $415,478 40; impairment of capital, $165,420 19; per centage of impairment, 66.17.

For further particulars in regard to the assets, liabilities, condition and affairs of said Company reference is respectfully had to said report on file in the Insurance Department.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

The Union Home and School—Proceeds of the Gift Distribution.

The following correspondence explains itself:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

Mrs. Charles P. Daly, President Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans:

MADAM: The gift distribution inaugurated and managed by Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Hon. Thomas C. Fields, John McBride Davidson, Esq., R. W. Travis, Esq., and myself, in aid of your noble charity, netted a profit of $3,575, for which amount I inclose my check. Of all the charitable institutions which honor our City and people, there is none which appeals with more of justice in its claims than does that over which you so graciously preside. A people whose every dollar of property, whose very homes were preserved by the laying down of the lives of these children's fathers, owe to the orphans of those dead patriots a generous support and liberal education. Your institution is established to fulfill these obligations, and I trust it may never want for the means to thoroughly perform its sacred work.

I am, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient.
HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Committee.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL,
CARMANSVILLE, April 5, 1871.

Hon. Henry Smith:

DEAR SIR: As Secretary of the Union Home and School, I am requested to acknowledge the receipt of your check for $3,575 with your very kind letter. It arrived a few hours too late to be read at our regular monthly meeting on Monday last, otherwise you would receive with this a vote of thanks from the Board of Managers. Yours, &c.,
SARAH E. WADSWORTH.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 6: Nos. 132, 151, 171, 148, 178, 137, 145, 149.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, J.J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Balance of Non-Enumerated Motions and Preferred Causes.

Nos.
16—Meserole vs. Bridge et al.
23—Gilman vs. Healy.
82—West vs. The People, &c.
85—The People vs. Sullivan.
86—The People vs. Glietner.
96—Hood, Executor, &c., vs. Newland et al.
115—Fessenden vs. Swift.
116—Jaudon et al. vs. Butler.
117—Parker vs. Barrett.
120—Coggill et al. vs. McAloney et al.
122—Straug et al. vs. Quigley.

Nos.
123—Hiestand vs. Otis.
124—Winter vs. Roberts.
125—Patterson vs. Baker.
126—Same vs. Same.
127—Patterson vs. Roberts.
128—Winters vs. Baker.
129—Branch vs. Roberts.
130—Same vs. Same.
131—Wood vs. Belden.
132—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
133—Woodruff et al. vs. Valentine et al.
134—Teed et al. vs. Valentine et al.
135—Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
136—Bailey et al. vs Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
99—Lester vs. New-York Guaranty and Ind. Co.
157—Koehler vs. Frank.
57—Emmet vs. Toledo, Logansport and Bar. Railroad Co.
81—Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
187—Spencer vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Co.
329—Fugelsang vs. Goldrick.
217½—Shafer vs. Mienhart.
223½—Gerding vs Kobbe.

Nos.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
358—Rathmann vs. Kemp.
252—Claflin vs. Amerman.
231—Fleische vs. Kelly.
251—Willett vs. Kipp.
253—Lawton vs. Kiel.
143—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
265—Butterfield vs. Bendetson.
271—Morris vs. Whalen.
277—Akin vs. Wetz.
291—Fessenden et al. vs. Voze.
295—Reed vs. Sherman, impleaded, &c.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
244—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connelly, executor, &c.
1263½—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufer.
1444½—Wilson vs. Sylwers et al.
222—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
288—Osgood et al., Receiver, &c., vs. McKnight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.

Nos.
1992—Kirschmann vs. Ledliard.
244—Cam vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
66 (R. C.)—Wright vs. Boose.
286—Stabben vs. Drialyuski.
1710 (Old)—Russell vs. Miner et al.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
20—McMahon vs. Nat. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
82—Foshay et al. vs. Johnson.
128—The Allaire Works vs. Thomas et al.
1090—Central City Fire Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
42—McCredy vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
43—Harris vs. Jaques.
44—Collins vs. Jaques.
55—Holcombe vs. Appleberry.
71—Nicholson vs. Bass.
73—Gilli et al. vs. Albertis
76—Schmidt, Ex'r, vs. Levy et al.
82—Furniss vs. Furniss.

Nos.
93—Todd vs. Carhart.
98—Franck vs. Paine.
100—In re Edward C. Sheehy et al.
103—Cooper et al. vs. Troy Woolen Co.
104—Clare et al. vs. Voorhees et al.
105—Kinney vs. Todd et al.
114 (Call)—Smith vs. McKeage.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
874—Bishop vs. Baxter.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
66—McCauley vs. Gans.

Nos.
843—Harrison vs. Thompson.
826—Schmidt vs. Calm.
834—Same vs. Same.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.
932—Carroll vs. Butler.
933—Robins vs. Quackenboss.
934—Evans vs. Frisbie.
935—Planchard vs. Colt.
936—Sands vs. Johnson.

Nos.
937—McCorry vs. Burke.
939—Butler vs. Carroll.
940—Sands vs. Hughes.
941—Hiscock vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
879—Brennan vs. The Security Life Ins. Co.
912—Bernhard vs. Libco.
913—Rhodes vs. Amerman.
915—Bach vs. Watts.
917—Starkweather vs. Kenny.
919—Kaufman vs. Metzgar
921—Belleshum vs. Levy.
923—Hess vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
922—Bannister vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
924—Glover vs. New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Co.
927—Gerrard vs. Lambert.
928—Kennedy vs. Union Vise Co. of Boston.
929—Wright vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
930—Wallace vs. Peters.
931—Wehl vs. Metzgers et al.

EQUITY.

Held by Robertson, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
33—Larkin vs. Wilson.
80—Hays vs. Rogers.

Nos.
90—Driscoll vs. McCabe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2020—Bell vs. Franklin.
5354—Rauppies vs. Ulman.
3157—Hand vs. Maren.
6095—Windt vs. Rosenburg.
6242—Clements vs. Vanderburgh.
6645—Bramhall vs. Middleton.
5416—Merian vs. Lenis.
5420—Schneider vs. Goold.
5425—Peiser vs. Congregation B. C. U. D.
5449—Ritter vs. Weimer.
5485—Jayne vs. Thurston.
5486—Pitts vs. Beaman.
5488—Friedman vs. Hernstein.
5491—Dryden vs. Briedlander.
5492—Zeiger vs. Koch.
5633—Kolber vs. Baxter.
5654—Netter vs. Foster.
5703—Fingleton vs. McDonald.

Nos.
& M. S. L. Co.
5964—Colwell, Shaw & Willard Mfg. Co. vs. Larkin.
6136—Wallace vs. Dugan.
6139—Bray vs. Hurlburt.
5260—Polhemus vs. Sackett.
5604—Rauh vs. Cohen.
5604½—Same vs. Same.
5298—Dryer vs. Lockwood.
5308—O'Connor vs. Brown.
5290—Cohen vs. Hertz.
5429—Archer vs. Burgess.
5464—Bergman vs. Watts.
5465—Brandt vs. Watts.
6101—Wykoff vs. Martin.
5264—Maas vs. Corbett.
5452—Lederer vs. Remmert.
5453—Hall vs. Warnes.
5478—Siegman vs. Sloane.
5492—Reilly vs. The N. Y.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.

Nos.
6142—Christiansen vs. Heidleman.

Nos.
6143—Same vs. Same.
6147—Atwood vs. Apsden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Henry T. Williams; burglary.
2—The People vs. Lawrence Pellester; burglary.
3—The People vs. Edward J. Kelly; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Bernard B. Mooney; grand larceny.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Andrew Reilly; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Andrew J. Wightman; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Isaac Rubenstein and Hannah Rubenstein; receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
47—Cunningham vs. Haynes.
48—Same vs. Same.
51—Walters vs. Witty.

Nos.
104—Preston vs. Berliner.
168—Valentine vs. Wright.
173—Emanuel vs. Schwab.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ide *vs.* Ide; Crocker *vs.* Crocker; In the matter of the application of Waldman J. Taska et al.; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Spencer.

Hyman Nelson *vs.* Maria Louisa; Henry Fitzenbenner *vs.* Thomas J. Gibbons; Ann Darling *vs.* S. E. Townsend; Robert McGrath *vs.* John M. Bell; Ethan L. Watson *vs.* David R. Martin.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 5.

By Judge Loew.

Latham *vs.* Adams; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and filing security for cost of suit.

Herrick *vs.* Reid; order granted.

Connolly *vs.* Worthington; motion denied with leave to renew upon additional affidavits.

Booner *vs.* Brown; motion denied without costs.

Hersey *vs.* Cook; motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Solomon *vs.* Collins; motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 129.—*United States* vs. *John N. Anderson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This is an information to enforce a forfeiture under the Internal Revenue laws, against 360 caddies of tobacco, of which the defendants in error are claimants. The plea was that the proceedings to enforce the forfeiture within twenty days after seizure, were provided for by the act. This objection was sustained, and the judgment was for the claimants. The Government maintains here that the twenty days' proviso relied on has been repealed by subsequent statutes in this manner: Section 8 of the statute requiring proceedings to be commenced within twenty days after the seizure, also provides "that all proceedings relating to forfeiture and sale of distilled spirits shall apply to tobacco, snuff and cigars; and as new provisions have been enacted in respect to the illegal manufacture of distilled spirits, and the punishment thereof covering entirely the same ground of the statute in question, and without limitation in regard to the time in which the proceedings for forfeiture shall be commenced, it is contended that that limitation as to time is not so; then the judgment below was correct.

Attorney-General Akerman and Assistant Attorney-General Hill for the Government; McCrary, Miller & McCrary for defendants in error.

No. 130.—*The Western Massachusetts Insurance Company* vs. *The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company*, and No. 131. *The Howard Insurance Company* vs. *The Same.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—The plaintiffs in error in these cases by separate policies insured the defendants to the amount of $5,000 each against loss by fire upon the steamboat *City of Norwich*. The steamer subsequently sunk while on her trip, having collided with a schooner in such a manner as to occasion her also to take fire, (from her furnace.) The theory of the Transportation Company on the trial was, that the boat would not have sunk from the effect of the collision alone, but would, by reason of the water she took in, have settled in the sea until it reached her promenade deck, and would have then remained suspended in the water, except for the fire; that the fire so burned her light upper works, (consuming a portion of them,) that they separated and floated off from the lower portion of the steamer, and thereby released her light freight, which was housed in between her main and promenade decks, and that the loss of her upperworks and such light freight so diminished her floating capacity that, having filled, she went to the bottom. Evidence of experts was introduced to sustain this theory, and the Court acquiescing in it instructed the jury that if upon the evidence they found that the boat would have continued to float, so that she could have been towed to a place of safety had the fire not occurred, then the verdict must be for the plaintiffs. The correctness of this ruling is the main question involved here; the plaintiffs in error contending that although the fire may have aggravated and enhanced the results of the collision, still the collision itself was the direct and immediate cause of all the damage, as it was also the cause of the fire.

J. C. Carter and Geo. Pratt, for plaintiffs in error; Jas. A. Hovey and Jere. Halsey, for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

IMPORTANT APPEAL IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge WOODRUFF rendered a decision yesterday in the appeal against the discharge of John Thompson, who was adjudicated a bankrupt in the District Court. The petitioners were Erastus F. Mead, Jacob H. Brush, and the Merchants' National Bank of New-York, and the amount involved was $1,130,000. In the course of his remarks Judge WOODRUFF said:

"Although I see elements in the case giving rise to the gravest suspicions, and although looking at the case from a moral point of view, the bankrupt has come far in short of his duty to his creditors in withholding from them the fruits of his labors for the past thirteen years, to whom he owed the largest duty after squandering their money in reckless speculation and adventures, yet the proof is wanting to satisfy the legal mind of such a state of facts as would justify the Court in acting upon the clear moral principles which present themselves in this case. While it may be true that the sons of the debtor have by skill acquired in business contributed to the acquisition of $500,000 each, it is still more than likely that there is a clear understanding reached by a sort of magnetism between the debtor and his offspring that when the father is free from his embarrassments, he shall have a large share, if not the whole, of the wealth which, perhaps, in violation of his moral duties, is thrown into the hands of his family. Still the judgment of the Court cannot be always on proof, which this case does not furnish, so as to justify the reversal of the order of discharge. The decree of the Court below is affirmed."

THE RIGHTS OF CONSIGNEES—INTERESTING LITIGATION.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the matter of R. W. Cubbedge et al. *vs.* H. B. Kirkland et al., came on for hearing on a motion made by the defendants for a new trial, on the ground that new evidence was discovered, and that errors had been made in the charge to the jury on the recent trial. In the month of October, 1868, J. W. Fears was engaged in the cotton trade in Macon, Ga., Cubbedge & Hazelhurst being resident bankers at the same time. The East River National Bank of this City was the corresponding and collecting agent of Cubbedge & Hazelhurst, and Kirkland, Wiley & Green, merchants, were the factors and consignees of Fears. On the 17th of October Fears drew his draft for $7,000 as follows: "Macon, Oct. 17, 1868.—On sight pay to the order of Cubbedge & Hazelhurst, $7,000, value received, and charge same to account of cotton shipped. J. W. Fears." On the 17th of October, Fears applied to plaintiffs to discount this draft and offered to give them as security therefor, a bill of lading, a railroad receipt, hereinafter described, for sixty bales of cotton, it being understood between the parties that the draft was drawn against and was to be secured by the said sixty bales of cotton. The plaintiffs accepted this proposition and discounted the draft. The proceeds were applied by Fears to the purchase of sixty bales of cotton. On the 29th of October, this cotton was shipped on the Georgia Central Railroad, and Fears received from the Company the following instrument: "Received of J. W. Fears, 60 bales of cotton consigned to Kirkland, Wiley & Co., care of forwarding agent Central Railroad, to be forwarded by C. R. to Savannah and thence by steamer to New-York. Freight for the same to be at the rate of $1 40 per 100 pounds, with the right to compress if necessary." On the 20th of October, in pursuance of agreement with the plaintiffs, Fears delivered the foregoing bill of lading to plaintiffs. On the 17th of October this draft was forwarded by the plaintiffs to the East River National Bank, and on the 20th of October the bill of lading was forwarded to the same bank. The draft, with the original bill of lading, were presented, but payment was refused. Before the arrival of the cotton, the defendants were notified that the railroad receipts had been delivered to the plaintiffs, in pursuance of an arrangement upon the discounting of this draft, that they should have it as security for the payment of the said draft. The cotton arrived in this City Oct. 30, and on the same day the defendants received from the shipping agent in Savannah a copy of the ship's bill of lading, and B. P. Baker, on behalf of the plaintiffs, demanded the cotton from the defendants. They refused to deliver the cotton to the plaintiffs, but sold it and applied the proceeds to their own accounts. The plaintiffs then brought an action, and the jury found a verdict in their favor for $6,877 87, the Court charging that "if the railroad receipt was delivered to the plaintiffs in pursuance of an agreement upon the discounting of the draft, that they should have it as security for the payment of the draft itself, and if the defendants were notified of it before they had taken possession of the cotton, then they are liable to the plaintiffs." The motion for a new trial was sought to be sustained, on the grounds that before the delivery of the railroad receipt to the plaintiffs in pursuance of an arrangement upon the discounting of the draft that they should have it as security for the payment of the draft itself, and notice of that fact to the defendants before they had taken possession of the cotton, although the same had been consigned to them by regular bill of lading, no copy of which was attached to the draft, defendants being at the time creditors of the drawer of the draft for moneys advanced, does not vest in the plaintiffs a legal title to the cotton, so as to enable them to recover in an action for trover. It was alleged, also, that before an action for trover could be maintained the plaintiff must have the right to some specific goods capable of identification, the case of the Bank of Rochester *vs.* Jones being referred to in its support. It was contended in opposition to the motion that to sustain the defendant's position the Court must assume that the naked consignee of goods, who has no advance on them, and to whom the skipper was not indebted, has a right to retain them, and to sell and apply their proceeds to his own use, and to do this against the express directions and against the protest of the parties who have advanced money on the faith of the goods, and who have received from the shipper the original carrier's receipt, which was issued for the goods, and the delivery of which was intended by the shipper to pass the title to the goods. Judge WOODRUFF took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY.

The North German Lloyd vs. *Hiram Barney.*—The action in this cause arose under a commercial treaty entered into between the Hanseatic republics of Bremen, Lubec and Hamburg on the one hand, and the United States on the other, bearing date Oct. 20, 1827. The libel was brought by the plaintiffs, the North German Lloyd, a corporation of Bremen, to recover for alleged tonnage duties collected on their vessels in the Port of New-York by the defendant, then Collector, in pursuance of a law of the United States, passed in the year 1862. The defendant, in the collection of the tonnage, acted merely as agent of the United States, and the money was paid into the Treasury, as the plaintiffs allege, in violation of this treaty. The Government demurred to the institution of the suit by the plaintiffs, on the grounds that they have never been in the United States, but always in Bremen; that the vessels were owned there, and bore its flag and sailed from thence to the United States, where these duties were collected as a condition of their entrance into the Port of New-York. The Government, therefore, claimed that the North German Lloyd were not the plaintiffs; that they disappeared from the case entirely; that the suit is practically one at the instance of the Hanseatic Republic against the United States to recover duties alleged to have been illegally collected. In answer to the plaintiffs' demand, the defendant interposed the plea of the statute of limitations of the State of New-York; that the plaintiffs did not prosecute the suit until six years had elapsed after the collection was made. Judge WOODRUFF reserved his decision in the case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CONDEMNATION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF CIGARS.

United States vs. *68,000 Cigars.*—The property in this suit belonged to Edward Kuhn, of No. 26 Liberty-street, and was seized for alleged discrepancy between the amount of cigars manufactured and the quantity of material used in their manufacture. The case was called on yesterday, but no appearance being made on behalf of the claimant, a decree by default was granted condemning the property.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Chief-Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

THE HARLEM DEPOT PROPERTY.

The Harlem Railroad Company vs. *Kip et al.*—It will be remembered, as already fully published in the TIMES, that an application was some time since made to the Court to compel a surrender of some property belonging to defendants, at a price fixed by valuation, on the ground that it was necessary for the use of plaintiff in building the new Harlem Depot at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The matter was referred to a referee, who reported adversely to the plaintiff's claim. On motion to confirm this report, Judge CARDOZO rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff and adversely to the referee's report, holding that the property was necessary to plaintiff. From this judgment of Judge CARDOZO, defendants now appeal. In their points urged on the motion, defendants contend that the property is not necessary for a depot; that there is other property in the neighborhood equally adapted, and that plaintiff has even sold property in the same neighborhood better adapted to its purposes.

Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

Heine vs. *Meyer.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 for the value of work, labor and materials used in connection with the alteration of the old Vestry-street Church to a five story warehouse. A portion of the old church wall was to be built upon in making the alteration, and after the work had been partially performed, the further progress was stopped by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, who claimed that the side walls were not plumb, and required that they be pulled down. The plaintiff and defendant differed as to whose duty it was to pull down the walls. The defendant, (the owner,) after a survey by the Department, hired a new builder, tore down the work already done, and rebuilt his building, using part of the old side wall. Plaintiff now claims the value of the work thus torn down, and defendant offsetts the claim by an equal amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of the delay in rebuilding. Case still on.

Townsend & Levinger for plaintiff; Thomas J. McKee and Thomas Allison for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—APRIL 5.

Before Judge Robinson.

THE WILSON BAKERY EXPLOSION.

Larkin vs. *Wilson.*—This is an action by Mrs. Larkin, a widow, to compel the execution of a deed of a lot in Brooklyn. It is claimed by Mrs. Larkin that her husband, in his life-time, purchased from the defendant a lot, the deed of which he had on his person at the time an explosion took place in the defendant's bakery in Cherry-street, whereby Larkin was injured so that he subsequently died, and that at the time of such injury, or while Larkin was in the hospital, defendant obtained possession of the deed. Another suit between the same parties was tried some time since in the Court of Common Pleas, involving the same facts as this, and of which a very full report was given in the TIMES. In the former case, the plaintiff and her witness charged against the defendant that he caused his bakery to be set on fire, (a charge which had been previously investigated by the authorities and dismissed) but in the present case they make the additional point that the defendant's name is not Wilson, but Brown. The defendant denies the whole story of the sale of a lot to Larkin in his life-time, or that any deed had ever been executed or delivered, or was intended to be. The case is still continued, under directions of the Court that defendant shall establish his genealogy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..116¼
1,000 do....116¼
25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅝
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....111⅝
319,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.111⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.112
6,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 R.108⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s,10-40 C.108⅝
110,000 do....109
2,000 Tenn.St.6s,old. 66⅛
4,000 do....66
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,new 66½
18,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 71½
10,000 N.C. St.6s,new. 24½
4,000 N. C. 6s,Sp.Tax. 18½
21,000 S. C.St. 6s,new, Jan. & July.. 62
6,500 do...bet.call 61½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....92⅛
2,000 Bklyn. 6s, P.L. 91
1,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 70
10,000 M. So. S. F. bs.102
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 95⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 83⅛
1,000 do.... 83¾
1,000 Un.P.7s,L.G.B. 72¼
11,000 do.... 72
1,000 Alt. & T.H. In. 78
1,000 U.P. 10s In.b.c. 69
6,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.100
16,000 C. Tol. S. F. bs.102
2,000 N.J. C. new bs.101¼
35,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d. 96
1,000 O.&Miss.Con.B 89¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 90
4,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10C 96
8,000 Mil. & St.P.1st. 94¼
5,500 Mor. & Es. 2d.. 96
20,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 83¼
44,000 do.... 83⅛
9,000 do.... 83⅛
2,000 C., C. & I. C.2d. 67
5 Continental Bk.... 96
63 Grocers' Bank......116
100 Md. Coal Co.... 35½
100 do.... 36
200 do...bet. call. 36
500 American Coal.... 44
30 Cum. Coal. & Iron. 35
200 Con. Coal of Md.... 39
100 do.... 39½
100 do....b3. 39¼
100 do.... 39½
100 do...bet. call. 39½
800 West. Un. Tel.... 58½
213 do.... 58⅝
1100 do...bet. call. 58⅝
100 do.... 58⅝
100 Del. & Hud.Canal.116⅛
200 Canton Co.... 83
100 do.... 83½
200 Quick. Min. Co.... 12½
100 Mar. Min. Co..b. c. 6¾
100 Mar. Pf.... 9¾
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 43½
200 do...bet. call.. 43½
100 Adams Express.... 74
100 do.... 74½
20 U. S. Express.... 47
100 do.... 46½
66 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 42
1100 N. Y. C. & H. R. 96¼
100 do....b5. 96⅜
800 do...bet. call. 96¼
200 N.Y.C.& H. Ctfs. 92¼
100000 do...bet. call. 92¼
100 Erie.... 21¼
400 Harlem.... 128½
100 do.... 128¼
1000 Reading.... 108½
100 do....s5.108¼
100 do....b3.108½
500 do.... 108¼
600 do.... 108¼
1342 do.... 108¼
100 do...bet. call 108¼
1000 do.... 108⅛
100 do....c.108¼
2500 do.... 108⅛
500 do....s5.108¼
100 do....s5.108⅛
1800 do.... 108
100 do.... 107⅞
300 Chic. & N. W.... 88¼
100 do.... 88⅛
1800 L. Shore & M. So.101⅞
100 do...bet. call. 101⅞
100 Union Pacific.... 25⅜
200 do.bet.call.b3. 25¼
100 Clev. & Pitts.... 114
200 do.... 114⅛
300 do.... 114¼
200 do.... 114⅛
100 do.... 114¼
900 Chic. & N. W. Pf.... 97¼
800 do...bet. call.c. 97⅛
100 do....s30. 97
100 do....s30. 97¼
100 Tol., W. & W.... 59
500 C., C., Cin. & Ind.... 87½
300 do.... 87¾
200 do.... 88
300 do....b30. 87¾
5 do.... 88
112 N. J. Central.... 108
100 do.... 108⅛
80 do.... 108¼
200 do...bet. call.108¼
200 Chic. & R. I.... 115
100 do....s3.114⅞
200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61½
200 do...bet. call. 61½
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 79½
500 do....b3. 79¾
600 Tol., Wab. & W.... 58⅞
50 do.... 59⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W.... 110⅛
100 do....b30.110¾
40 do.... 110½
100 do.... 110⅜
20 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 99¼
100 do.... 99¼
400 Ohio & Miss.... 47½
500 do....s3. 47
200 St. Louis & I. M.... 55
10 Morris & Essex.... 91½
74 do.... 91¾
250 do.... 91½
100 do.... 91¼
200 Col., C. & Ind. C.... 23½
100 Albany & Susq.... 87
300 H. & St. Jos.... 88

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..116¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅝
3,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65,n.111⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20C., '65,n.111⅜
5,000 do....111⅜
14,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜
5,000 do....s3.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., '68....108⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, cur....115⅜
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 71½
10,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 70
3,500 Ga. St. 7s.... 91
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 61½
2,500 do.... 61½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 95⅛
6,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. bds....103
25,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.... 85
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 83¾
2,000 C. & B.&P. 7s..100⅛
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.. 67
63 Grocers' Bank....116
20 Bank of Republic.118
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 58⅜
300 Canton Co.... 83¾
200 do...bet. call 83¾
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 43½
200 do.... 43½
100 Con. Coal of M'd.. 39½
200 Mariposa Mining Co. 6¾
600 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 96¼
200 do.... 96
300 do.... 96¼
200 H. & St. Jos.... 88
100 H. & St. J. Pref.... 97
20000 N.Y.C.& H.Cts, bet. call.... 92¼
200 do.... 92¼
200 Erie.... 21¼
200 Harlem.... 128¼
400 Reading.... 107⅞
200 do...bet. call.107⅞
1300 do.... 108
1500 L. S. & Mich. So.101⅜
300 do...bet. call.101⅞
1000 do.... 101⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts...b. c.114⅛
197 Panama.... 71⅛
700 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 88
700 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 96⅞
300 do...bet. call. 96⅞
200 do.... 97
1000 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88
400 do.... 88⅛
300 do.... 88⅛
300 do.... 88⅛
100 N. J. Central.... 108
100 Mil. & St. Paul.c. 61⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 79⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.... 59
100 do.... 59⅛
200 do...bet. call. 59⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W....110
52 P., Ft.W.&C.guar. 99
157 do.... 98¾
10 Chicago & Alton..118¾
100 do.... 119
100 Chi. & Alton Pf.... 120
100 Ohio & Miss.... 47
500 do...bet. call. 47
1500 do.... 46⅞
100 Col., C. & Ind. C.... 23¼

WEDNESDAY, April 5—P. M.

Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON and FOSTER sold the Treasury today $3,000,000 of United States 5-20 Bonds for the Sinking Fund, at 109.85 ⅌ cent. and accrued Interest in Gold, which in Currency, with the premium on the accrued Interest, is equal to 111¾ ⅌ cent. at the Stock Exchange, the exact price of the day in the open market. Other offers from the dealers in the Public Funds were tendered to the amount of $7,019,000, but nearly all above the market by ⅛@⅜@½ ⅌ cent. At the close of the day the 5-20s of 1867 were 111¼@111⅜ ⅌ cent., while Gold was 110¼ ⅌ cent., the almost uniform quotation throughout the day. The difference against 5-20s as compared with Gold, allowing for accrued interest, is a trifle less than ½ ⅌ cent. The difference in favor of the long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, at 116¼ ⅌ cent., as compared with Gold, (accrued Interest being taken into the account,) is nearly 4 ⅌ cent. The Currency 6 ⅌ cents. loaned to the Pacific Roads are 115⅜ and accrued Interest—the only United States Bonds sold by the rule of the Exchange in this way—which gives them also the advantage over Gold of nearly 4 ⅌ cent.

The Gold market is tame at 110¼ ⅌ cent. It does not look much like going higher, although Exchange is 110 ⅌ cent., and the Customs demand for Gold this week will exceed by about $1,000,000 the sales from the Treasury advertised for to-morrow noon. The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York for the week amount to $5,525,000, including $1,300,000 War material shipped to France, about the last shipment, it is supposed, under contracts in this country, with the late "Government of Defense." The export demand for American Gold Coin is light. The movement in this direction is postponed much beyond the general calculation heretofore made on the large Trade balances, running up, to all appearances, against the United States.

The flurry in the Money market is pretty much over, but the rates have not returned to the low figures prevailing through the month of March. On Call Loan the quotation of the day was 6@7 ⅌ cent. Most of the Brokers paid 7 ⅌ cent. on Railway Collateral. There is no abatement in the speculative activity at the Stock Exchange, and there is not much higgling between the Brokers and the Money-lenders at Bank or on the Street about the rates of Interest, the offerings of Money being reasonably easy. On prime Merchant paper the rate is also 6@7 ⅌ cent.

At the Stock Exchange Boards and in the Long Room of the Exchange the business of the day was large, and pretty generally distributed over the Southern State Bonds, the Western and Pacific Railway Bonds, and the New-York, Western and Reading Railway Stocks, and also inclusive of Western Telegraph and the other Miscellaneous Shares.

The New-York Stock and Scrip were firm on most of the sales of Monday, and Lake Shore recovered from the depression of Monday, and sold above 102¼ ⅌ cent. In Reading the transactions were very large in the forenoon at 108½@108 ⅌ cent., and it seems probable that a good many of the holders at 103@105 ⅌ cent. were realizing their profits, although the talk of the Street is of much higher figures before the movement subsides. The Delaware and Lackawanna, New-Jersey Central, and Morris and Essex, as Coal carriers, are also going up, but the precise nature of the favorable turn in the Coal trade is not yet understood, or, we should rather say, it is not altogether relied on. The stock of the Ohio and Mississippi is in renewed favor this Afternoon and sold above 48@48¼ ⅌ cent. Of the $2,500,000 of new 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Company to contract the gauge of the line and to equip it for business on the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati gauge, it is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will underwrite for $1,250,000 at 80 ⅌ cent., and the new parties in the management in New-York will make a round bid on Monday, the 10th inst., for the other $1,250,000 at the same minimum figure.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway prices were generally firm, but there was rather less excitement in the general market. Gold quiet at 110¼; Exchange, 109¾@110 ⅌ cent.; Money, 6@7 ⅌ cent.; the Public Funds, 111¼@111⅜ for the 5-20s of 1867.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 5.

	Tuesday.	Wed'day.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅜	111⅜
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	96	96¼
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates.	92¼	92¼
Reading Railroad	108¼	108¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114¼	*111¼
North-west Common	88	88
North-west Preferred	97¼	97
Pacific Mail	43½	43½
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	79¼
St. Paul Common	60¼	61¼
Lake Shore	101⅞	102⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46¼	48¼
Toledo and Wabash	58¼	59¼
Western Telegraph	58¼	58¼
Erie	21¼	21¼
Union Pacific	25¼	25¼

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 5.

Gold receipts	$702,133 00
Gold payments	35,580 92
Gold balance	69,375,926 20
Currency receipts	408,739 87
Currency payments	417,330 24
Currency balance	7,807,307 34
Customs	409,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....116⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....116⅜
5-20 coup., '62....112⅛
5-20 coup., '64....112⅛
5-20 coup., '65....112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....111⅜
5-20 coup., '67....111⅜
5-20 coup., '68....112
10-40 reg....108⅛
10-40 coup....108⅜
6s, Currency....115⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....66⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds....66⅛
Virginia 6s, old....69
Virginia 6s, new bds....71½
Virginia 6s, reg., old....55½
Georgia 7s, new bds....89
Georgia 7s, gold bds....91¼
N. Car. 6s, old....47
N. Car., Funding, '68....30
N. Car., new bonds....24
N. Car., special tax....18
S. Car. 6s....70
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 61½
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 59½
Missouri 6s....92⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 91¼
Louisiana 6s....68
La. 6s, levee bonds....73
La. 8s, levee bonds....87
California 7s....110¼
Connecticut 6s....101
Rhode Island 6s....101
Alabama 5s....69
Alabama 8s....102½
Ala. 8s, railroad bds....90
Arkansas 6s, funded....56
Ohio 6s, '75....101
Ohio 6s, '81....103
Ohio 6s, '86....103¼
Ill. Canal bds, '70....189¾
Ill. 6s, coup., '77....100
Ill. 6s, coup., '79....100
Ill. War Loan....100
Indiana 5s....100
Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N.Y. Reg. Bounty L....108
N.Y. coup. B'ty L....108
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.108
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.108
N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.108
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.100
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '73.100
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76.100
Erie 1st, Extended....99
Erie 1st, Indorsed....94
Erie 7s, 3d, '83....89½
Erie 7s, 4th, '80....81½
Erie 7s, 5th, '88....82
T. & W. Eq. Bonds....80
T. & W. Cons. Conv.. 84½
Han. & Naples 1st....83½
Gt. West. 1st, '88....102
Gt. West. 1st, '88....89½
Gt. West. 2d, '93....84½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90....83
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....80½
Galena & Chic. 2d....67½
Chic., R. I. & Pac....100
Morris & Essex 1st....102½
Morris & Essex 2d....95½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.103
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75....103
Harlem 1st....103
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 88
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.. 89½
Mich. C., 1st, 8s, '82...117
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.. 1st..112
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c., 2d.... 98
M.S. & N.I. S.F.,7 ⅌ c.101⅛
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 97
Cen. Pac. Bonds.... 95⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 83⅝
Un. Pac. L'd Gt. 7s.... 72½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 69
Ill. Cen 7 ⅌ c., '75....103
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 95
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 84
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.. 78
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 98
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.. 93
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.. 87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 95½
C. & N.W.C. 7 ⅌ C. C. 89½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv...102
Lack. & W. Bonds....100
Del., L. & W. 1st.... 98
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 96
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 93
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 84
T. & W. 2d.... 89
Cleve & Tol. S. F.....102
N. J. Cen., New Bds.. 102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 91
P. F.W.&C.8 ⅌ c.Eq.B.101
Cleve. & Pitts. C. S.F. 93
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 98½
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 97
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 83
Chic. & Alton 1st....100
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 91
Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 99
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 89½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 93
Penin. R. R. Bonds.... 90
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 89
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...105
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 96
Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 94½
M. & S.P. 1, I. & M. D. 88
Mil. St. P. 2d.... 85
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 95
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 83½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 67
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88
Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 83
Tol., Peo. & W., 2d.... 66
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 97
Bost., H. & E., guar. 25
Cedar F. & Minn 1st.. 82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....134
Manhattan....154
Merchants'....115
Mechanics'....136
Union....145
America....147
City....230
Phenix....109
North River.... 87
Tradesmen's....153½
Fulton....160
Greenwich....210
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Traders'.137
National....116
Merchants' Exchange 102½
Seventh Ward....108
State of New-York....113½
Commerce....119½
Mech. Banking Ass....115
Broadway....290
Mercantile....125
American Exchange....116
Chatham....166
Bank of the Republic.117
Bank of N. America..105½
Hanover....102
Irving....120
Metropolitan....136
People's....140
Grocers'....116
East River....114
Nassau....109½
Corn Exchange....127
Continental.... 95
St. Nicholas....115
Commonwealth.... 88
New-York County....220
Importers' & Traders'.160
Park....155
Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Central National....108
Second National....175
Fourth National....112
Ninth National....110
Tenth National....120
Oriental....159
Gold Exchange.... 70
Del. & Hud. Canal....115
Pennsylvania Coal....221
American Coal.... 45
Spring Mountain Coal 45
Canton Co., Balt.... 83⅝
Cons. Coal of Md.... 39½
Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 34½
West. Union Tel.... 58⅝
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12½
Quicksilver M. Co. Pf 19½
Mariposa Mining Co.. 5½
Mariposa M. Co. P.... 9¾
Mariposa M. C., T. C. 20
Adams Express.... 74½
Wells-Fargo Express. 41
Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.. 2
American M. U. Ex.. 47¼
United States Ex.... 46½
Pacific Mail S. Co.... 43½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	101½
City 6s, new	101⅝	101½
Camden and Amboy	118½	118⅝
Pennsylvania Central	62⅜	62½
Reading	108½	108⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	60
Catawissa Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27⅝
Northern Central	39	39¼
Lehigh Navigation	35⅝	36
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, March 30, 1871.

THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW FUNDING LOAN thus far, in the face of many obstacles and disadvantages, warrants the assurance that the Five-twenty Bonds will from this time forward be rapidly funded at a lower rate of interest, and that the time has gone by when United States Bonds can be expected to yield more than about four per cent. per annum on their market value.

In twenty days subscriptions for over $40,000,000 OF THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN have been received at the Treasury Department, payable in *Gold* or *Five-twenty Bonds at par*—equal to about ten per cent. premium in currency.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds must shortly decide between an even exchange for Government Bonds bearing five, four and one-half, or four per cent. interest, and some other form of investment, in which the present premium on their Five-twenties may be saved, and their rate of interest remain unimpaired.

Safe and reliable six per cent. Securities, in which investors can feel confidence, which can now be obtained in exchange for Five-twenties at a considerable difference, or bought for new investments much below the Government five per cents, must be largely sought after, and materially advance in market value, as the certainty that the Five-twenties cannot be relied upon to run much longer at six per cent. becomes apparent.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD BONDS are especially desirable, for the following reasons, viz.:

(1.) They are secured by a First lien on one of the most productive and profitable railroads in the country, worth several times the amount of the mortgage.

(2.) They have the further security of the pledge of the credit and good faith of one of the richest and most successful corporations in the country, distinguished for its able and honorable management and high credit, and having a full-paid capital stock of about $60,000,000, with authority to increase its capital to $100,000,000.

(3.) They have a fixed time to run—now about twenty-five years.

(4.) They are well known and of established credit in all the principal money markets of the world, and are regularly quoted and dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Amsterdam Frankfort, Berlin and London, and are as readily salable in large or small amounts, at any time, at quoted market rates, as are Government bonds.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1870 were nearly $8,000,000, and the increase for January and February of this year indicate that the earnings for 1871 will not be less than from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, with a net profit of not less than $5,000,000, while the interest liabilities of the Company are less than $2,000,000 per annum.

We deal in these bonds, and buy and sell them at current market rates, and believe them to be as absolutely safe as any investment can be.

They can now be had in exchange for Five-twenties at a profit of about fifteen per cent. This profit may be realized, and six per cent. Gold interest continued with entire safety.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 30 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¾ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

To parties seeking perfectly safe and remunerative investments, we especially commend the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are payable in gold at the expiration of thirty years, with interest, payable in gold semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per annum, and are a first and only mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock and franchises, and also upon a valuable land grant of 22,000 acres per mile of road.

Maps and pamphlets fully descriptive of this road and its bonds can be obtained of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNION PACIFIC
LAND-GRANT BONDS.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

The undersigned offer for sale the balance of the land-grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The road has been in operation about twenty months. It is complete in all respects, and its earnings have averaged $8,000,000 per annum. Those bonds bear seven per cent. interest, coupons payable April and October. They are receivable at par, in payment for the Company's lands. The total amount of lands to which the Company is entitled under grant from Government is 12,080,000 acres. The total amount of land grant bonds issued is $10,400,000. The land sales have already been 292,883 acres, at an average price of $4 46 per acre. The remaining 11,787,117 acres, at an average valuation of but $2 per acre, are worth $23,574,234. With the proceeds of lands sold the Company have retired $736,000 bonds, and will continue to retire bonds as rapidly as lands are marketed. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, and President of this Company, estimated the net earnings for the ensuing year at $4,500,000, (exclusive of the land department,) to be applied to interest and dividends. He says that "this result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future."

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Leather, sides	9,583
Bees-wax, pks	6	Spts.Turpentine,bbls	13
Cotton, bales	3,482	Resin, bbls	225
Dried Fruit, pkgs	40	Tar, bbls	536
Eggs, bbls	3,670	Pea-nuts, bags	84
Flour, bbls	13,208	Butter, pks	744
Wheat, bushels	12,254	Cheese, pks	261
Corn, bushels	96,471	Lard, tcs	1,121
Barley, bushels	3,008	Lard, kegs	270
Malt, bushels	2,100	Cut-meats, pks	363
Oats, bushels	12,271	Beef, pks	500
Beans, bushels	636	Pork, pks	326
Peas, bushels	213	Grease, pks	30
Seeds, bushels	26	Tobacco, hhds	224
Hops, bales	83	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	960
Hemp, bales	11	Tea, half chests	5
Hides, No.	258	Whisky, bbls	652
Hides, bdls	16		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Albert Victor*, for London—50 cases Sarsaparilla, 33 cases Chairs, 20 bbls. Dried Apples, 14 cases Clocks, 255 dozen Wash-boards, 12 cases Rolling Pins, 40 sets Tubs, 985 cases Oysters, 10 cases Brooms, 20 pks. Peaches, 4,167 bbls. Flour, 137 bbls. Gum, 460 bales Hops, 7,400 bags Oil-cake, 314 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 7,764 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Marianna*, for London—13 boxes Clocks, 3 boxes Lamps, 430 boxes Extract, 10 boxes Lime Wood, 50 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Resin, 176 hhds. Tobacco, 17 cases Cotton Gins, 1,000 Oars, 120 boxes Drugs, 15,586 bushels Wheat, 40 planks, 16,200 Staves, 5 cases Hardware.

By the steamer *Java*, for Liverpool—17 boxes Mowing-machines, 1,347 bales Cotton, 650 boxes Cheese, 3,487 bushels Corn, 427 pks. Tobacco, 7,130 bushels Wheat, 6 bbls. Jeweler's Ashes.

By the ship *Johann Wilhelm*, for Antwerp—181 hhds. Tobacco, 130 cases Tobacco, 500 boxes Extract, 357 boxes Bacon, 1,150 tcs. Lard, 25 bbls. Ashes, 3,686 bbls. Resin, 16,320 Staves, 20 bbls. Flour, 4,958 lbs. Bees-wax.

By the bark *Vidar*, for Elsinore—1,712 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Celine*, for Havre—500 bbls. Pork, 100 hhds. Tallow, 110 bbls. Pot Ashes, 250 tcs. Lard, 63 seroons Indigo, 4,800 Staves, 250 bbls. Cocoa, 80 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady. We quote Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $8 75@$9 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been quite limited for all descriptions, prices have not varied materially. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@18c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a limited call for all kinds at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,829 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,239 bales were to arrive,) including 3,313 bales to shippers, 410 bales to spinners, 6 bales to speculators and 100 bales in transit. Also, 4,600 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for April, 300 bales at 13¾c.; 100 bales at 13 15-16c.; 200 bales at 14c.; July, 100 bales at 13¾c.; August, 100 bales at 14c.; 500 bales free on board at Charleston, on private terms. And today, for April, 100 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 13⅞c., 1,000 bales at 13⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 13⅞c.; July, 300 bales at 13⅞c., 300 bales at 13 13-16c. Exchanged—100 bales June for 100 bales April, even terms. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were: April, 13.94c.; May, 13.75c.; June, 13.75c. The Exchange will be closed on Good Friday, the 7th inst. The receipts at this port today were 3,482 bales, including 761 bales from Norfolk, 1,286 bales from Savannah, 55 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,380 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary	10⅝	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅝	13	13⅛
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15⅝
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at This Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,864
Receipts last week	23,279
Receipts the preceding week	24,090
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	844,806
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	1,427
Exports since Sept. 1	480,219
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	117,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull for most kinds of State and Western Flour, with a downward tendency noted in prices, under rather freer offerings, particularly of the low and medium grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 45; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 80; very good to fancy, $6 80@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl....$4 75@$5 90
Sour Flour....5 00@6 50
Superfine State and Western....5 85@6 45
Extra State....6 60@7 25
Extra City, shipping brands....6 65@7 25
Extra Genesee....7 30@9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands....6 60@6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....6 90@9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands....6 50@6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands....6 85@9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy....7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been in light demand and quoted heavy, with sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 00@$7 10 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in limited demand at drooping prices, ranging from $4 35@$5 40 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and heavy. We quote at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra....$6 00@$7 10
Southern Flour, good to very fancy Extra....7 10@9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice....4 35@5 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice....3 50@4 60
Corn-meal, puncheon....21 00@21 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull since our last, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The export movement has been checked by the stringency in ocean freights. The offerings have been more liberal, particularly of new crop Spring, which has been in limited request on the reduced basis of $1 58@$1 60½ for No. 1, and $1 56¼@$1 59 for No. 2, in store and afloat. In Old and Mixed Spring a light trade was reported at from $1 45@$1 49, chiefly at $1 47@$1 49, in store and afloat; and in Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) at $1 60@$1 66, mainly at $1 65@$1 65½ for Amber, afloat. White Wheat has been quite dull, but held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to choice White Western, at $1 70@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 60@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65@$1 65½ for new Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 60½, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 56¼@$1 59, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 45@$1 49; White Genesee at $1 90@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 62@$1 65½; White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quite freely offered, and has been in fair demand, opening at lower prices, but closing rather more steadily, though without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 78c.@82c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c.@81c. for fair ordinary to good samples; 81c.@83½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 81c.@90c. for White do.; 77c.@79c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy, within the range of 95c.@$1 12½ for old and new Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,450 bushels. Barley continues in slack request at 97c.@$1 20 for poor ordinary to choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 40 for Western; 85c.@$1 for State; sales have been reported of 14,000 bushels. Barley-malt continues quiet and heavy at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 05 for State; sales, 1,500 bushels. Oats has been in moderate demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels at 67½c.@72½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime White Mixed Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c., in store, and 70c., afloat, for Mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for State; 69½c.@72½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered; 64c. for old Western, in store, and 60½c.@61c. for old Canada, in store, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, of 7,130 bushels Wheat, and 3,487 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 4,217 bbls. Flour, and 23,350 bushels Wheat for London, and 20 bbls. Flour for Antwerp.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling, in lots, at from 70c.@$1 35 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate request at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, — bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been moderate on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 380 hhds. and 45 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 37c., and 91 bbls. New-Orleans at 60c.@70c., ⅌ gallon. We quote Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more confident demand, on the basis of $2 62½@$2 65 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs., with sales reported, since our last, of 3,500 bbls. Receipts, 225 bbls.; exports, 3,836 bbls. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been more active at the reduced figures of 50½c.@51c. for merchantable, closing steadily on this basis, with sales reported of 400 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50½c.@52c., ⅌ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 62½@$7 75 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $4 50@$2 75. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings have been fair, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of purchasers, yet the dealings have been restricted. Crude, in bulk, has been dull and heavy, with 13¼c.@13½c. as the nominal quotations. Shipping Crude continues in slack request at about 17¼c.@17½c., and at Philadelphia at 17c.@17¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 140 bbls. The Creek advices is quiet market, on the basis of $3 90@$3 95 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate demand, with sales reported here since our last of 2,600 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 23½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., May, at 24c., 2,500 bbls. do., June, at 24½c.@24¾c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, April delivery, part at 23½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,470 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,712 bbls. for Elsinore. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in light demand at from 27½c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon; Naphtha continues very dull, on the basis of 9c. in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held rather more firmly, but has been without activity in any line. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at $20 62½@$20 75 for New Western Mess; $20 25 for New City do.; $20 for Old Mess; $17 50@$18 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $19 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a limited inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $20 75, seller May; sales, 750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been very dull and quoted lower, within the range of 8c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats have been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported of 100 pks. at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in moderate demand at about 10c.@10¼c. for Long Clear; 10¼c. for Short Clear; 10c.@10¼c. for Short Rib, and 9½c. for Cumberland; sales 220 pks. Also at Chicago, 100 boxes Short Rib at 9c., and 100 boxes Short Clear at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been offered sparingly, and has been quoted rather stronger in price, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 535 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@11¾c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¼c.@12¼c. for New Western Steam, and 11½c.@11¾c. for City. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller May at 12¼c., and seller June at 12½c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at drooping rates, with sales reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 90 tcs. Beef Hams have been quite dull and heavy at $27@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been inactive and irregular within our former range, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 744 pks. Cheese has been quiet at from 5c.@16c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 261 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week are 7,277 pks. New crop Butter has gradually increased in volume of receipts, and is taking the place of the old crop among consumers of fine stock. The supply is yet scanty, which leaves, for a short time longer, an opening for the absorption of what is really sound and sweet of the old. Low and inferior grades are taken at 10c.@12c., and better rates cannot well be made. Western Roll Butter is in large supply, for the season, of the old crop, and we note sales to some extent at 12c.@12½c. The Butter market is now in a transition state and difficult to quote fairly. We quote:

NEW CRO

Prime Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb....40c.@45c.
Prime State, half firkin tubs, ⅌ lb....40c.@42c.
Prime State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb....39c.@40c.
Prime Western, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb....37c.@38c.
Inferior New Butter....20c.@25c.

OLD CROP.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....36@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....32@33
Common to fair State, Dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb....25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ⅌ lb....40@43
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb....34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ⅌ lb.30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ⅌ lb....28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb....35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb....23@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb..17@20
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.22@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb....20@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb....18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb.16@18
Common and White Western and State stock, ⅌ lb....10@12
Canada, fair to prime, ⅌ lb....22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ⅌ lb....16@18
Roll Butter, ordinary, ⅌ lb....11@12½

The total receipts of Cheese for the week are 7,503 boxes. We have no change to note in the market, which has ruled quiet during the week, but with more firmness on the part of holders. A fair demand has prevailed for local trade at quotations, while exporters have been pressing for lower rates, without accomplishing much business. Our quotations are unchanged:

State Factories, fine to extra, ⅌ lb....15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb....14 @15
State Factories, ordinary, ⅌ lb....12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb....3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb....15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ⅌ lb..13½@15
Western, fair to good, ⅌ lb....12 @14
Western, ordinary, ⅌ lb....10 @11½

SUGARS—Raw have been dull but quoted about steady, with sales reported since our last of 418 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 8¾c.@11¼c., chiefly on the basis of 8¾c.@9¼c. for fair to prime Refining; also 53 boxes Havana, part at 9¼c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to prime refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9¼c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined continue in moderate request at from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c.; also, 51,000 lbs. Stearine, part at 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been heavy and lower, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at 91c.@91¼c., chiefly at 91¼c. for iron-bound pks. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 652 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good inquiry for Grain room at a shade firmer rates; with a fair call noted for Flour, and a moderate demand for Cotton room, at former quotations. Petroleum vessels have been in some request, but not at satisfactory figures, and business has been restricted. In other lines the movements have not been important. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@11-32d., by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 63,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6¾d.@7d., chiefly at 7d., by steam, and 5¾d. by sail, ⅌ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, and 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 90 tons Provisions, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton; 1,400 Oars, at ¼d.; also a British steam-ship, of 1,447 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel; also, by steamer, 250 bales Hops, at ¾d. ⅌ lb., and 700 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and a British steam-ship, of 755 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo; also a bark, with about 400 tons Phosphates, from Bull River, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 307 tons register, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., or, if to a direct port in the United Kingdom, at 5s.; an Italian bark, of 339 tons register, with 2,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., and 10 ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent, usual limitations. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, of 360 tons register, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, on terms not made public. For Bremen, a bark, of 786 tons register, with about 5,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Baltic ports, a bark with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum hence, and another with about 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported, without particulars. For Gibraltar, 1,700 bushels Grain, in bags, 22 hhds. and 53 quarter boxes Tobacco, and for Malta, 26 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms. For Marseilles, an Italian bark, of 417 tons register, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s.; if to Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, at 4s. 3d.; and if to Trieste, 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. From Leghorn to New-York, a bark, with Marble, at equal to $5, gold, ⅌ ton, register.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

No trade in horned Cattle or in Milch Cows. On this forenoon 4 head of poor Veals sold on private terms at Forty-eighth-street Yards. Sheep slow but steady as to price, from $4 50@$8 87½c. ⅌ cwt. Hogs slow and depressed in rates, from 6¼c.@7c. ⅌ lb., live weight; 8¼c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb., City Dressed.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 30 State Sheep, weight 3,671 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 116 woolly State Sheep, weight 14,080 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. J. KIRBY sold 47 Sheep, weight 6,470 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Sheep, weighing 190 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,800 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

J. LERCH sold 152 Sheep, average weight 75 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 157 Sheep, average weight 85 lbs. ⅌ head, at 7c. ⅌ lb. E. VAN WERT sold for HUME & ELLIOTT, 300 Woolly sheep, weight, 18,870 lbs., at $7 15 ⅌ cwt.; 191 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 15,220 lbs., at $4 80 ⅌ cwt.; 553 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 44,100 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb. Weekly report of sales effected at above yards by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for week ending April 3, 1871—3,023 sheep; price received, $18,186 73; average ⅌ head, $6 01¼; range of prices from 5¼c.@6c.@7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., with a few head at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending April 5, 1871, 9,816 Hogs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Consisting of basket phaeton, saddle and harness, all in perfect order; pony is 13 hands high, 5 years old, black points, flowing mane and tail; is warranted sound and kind, free from vice and tricks, and perfectly safe for a lady or child to ride or drive; is a real family pet; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply to private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st., or address Post-office Box No. 416.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS old, sound and kind. Inquire in the rear of No. 28 North Washington-square; price, $300.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $15,000, and control of all the funds, in a splendid, legitimate and popular business, which can be trebled; location the best on Broadway, with early hours; a rare chance, worth investigating; none but principals need apply. Address KENNEDY, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE FOR A term of years; the good will and fixtures for sale; immediate possession. Apply at No. 321 East 16th-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE NERVOUS MAN, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Tracy and Miss Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deitz and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
PLUTO, SKETCHES, &c. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LOHENGRIN (German Opera.) Leading character by Mme. Lichtmay.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. (German Opera.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced, but not acted upon, allowing Minister Schenck full pay during the time that he is detained at Washington. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report measures for the suppression of Southern disorders was then taken up and debated until 3½ o'clock, at which time it was agreed to take a vote on the amendments. A substitute, offered by Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, directing the Committee to inquire into the powers of the Federal Government to suppress these disorders, and to report by bill or otherwise, according to the result of their inquiries, was rejected by a party vote—yeas 13, nays 38. An amendment offered by Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, striking out the preliminary statements, and simply directing the report of a bill to enable the President and the Courts to punish and prevent organized violence, and secure the rights of citizens, was also rejected—yeas 19, nays 30. The resolution was then amended, directing the Committee to report as early as practicable, and adopted by a vote of 38 to 12. Subsequently the report of the San Domingo Commissioners and a Message of the President on the same subject were submitted. After some discussion it was decided that the Message and report be printed, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, be allowed to make a speech on the subject Friday, no one else being permitted to speak.

A bill to give Gen. Schenck his salary while at Washington, was also submitted to the House, but not acted on. The bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was then taken up and the debate continued, but no new arguments or facts were brought forward. An amendment was offered by Mr. Shellabarger, by which the declaration of martial law is excluded, and the suspension of the habeas corpus is allowed only when the Government shall require it as an act in suppressing violence. The debate today is to be confined to amendments, and Mr. Shellabarger gave notice that he should move the previous question at the close of the day's session.

EUROPE.

There is little that is new concerning the fight near Paris. The official report of M. Picard, in summing up the result, says Chatillon was captured with 2,000 men. Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry a prisoner. Twenty-two members of the Commune have resigned, and M. Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. It is reported that fighting continued until evening on Tuesday, and the Nationals were completely routed, 15,000 insurgents having been made prisoners. There is said to be consternation in the City of Paris. Garibaldi refuses to take the command. The latest reports say that cannonading continues about Paris.

The King and Queen of Sweden are recovering. The opposition in the Spanish Cortes numbers 140 members. Ministerial changes are said to be imminent in Spain. A motion to impeach the present members of the Cabinet, it is said, will be made.

GENERAL.

City of Mexico advices, to the 30th ult., state that the re-election of President Juarez is conceded, as the Fusionists have accomplished nothing. Señor Romero will leave the Ministry, through unpopularity, but will be sent to Washington as a faithful public servant. The election canvass is attended with increasing excitement, and political outrages are reported in the provinces. Several assassinations are reported in Guadalagara as committed in one day. The discovery of a practical route for the Tehuantepec Canal is causing much rejoicing.

The latest advices from Connecticut give a plurality of nine to English on the one hand, and nineteen to Jewell on the other. In either case the election must go to the Legislature, as there are enough scattering votes to overcome these insignificant majorities. The Legislature being Republican, will, of course, elect Jewell as Governor.

The residence of Mortimer Cook, at Topeka, Kansas, was burned on Tuesday morning. Mr. Cook, who was asleep with three children when the house took fire, was awakened by the noise and passed two of his children out of the window, when he was suffocated by the smoke and fainted, and was pulled out of the house by neighbors, leaving a little girl, three years old, who was burned to death.

Timothy E. Lynch, a young rough of East Boston, died in a Boston Police Station, on Tuesday night, from injuries received in resisting arrest. A mob of roughs aided Lynch, giving battle to some twenty policemen, in which the latter were compelled to use their clubs.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of the Wyoming District commenced its annual session in Norwich, N. Y., yesterday, Bishop Janes presiding. The session will probably last a week.

Father Taylor, the venerable minister of the Seaman's Bethel, died at Boston yesterday, at the age of seventy-seven. Many vessels in the harbor displayed their flags on half-mast, out of respect to Father Taylor's memory.

Wm. F. Hughes, President of the Philadelphia City Bank, died yesterday morning. He leaves a fortune of $600,000. A year since, he had a life-size statue cast, designed as a monument for his grave.

The new head-quarters building and reading-room for the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, will be formally opened on Tuesday next. Ex-Secretary Cox and other prominent persons will participate in the exercises.

South American advices to Feb. 25 state that the revolution at Montevideo continues, and causes a most deplorable state of affairs. Business is dull and the people disheartened.

The eighty-first session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference will convene at Peekskill today, Bishop D. W. Clark presiding. The Conference includes New-York, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Prattsville, Ellenville and Newburg, representing 353 churches and $3,590,000 worth of property.

The schooner *Francis Nelson*, of and from St. George, N. B., for Boston, loaded with lumber, ran ashore on York Beach, N. H., a day or two since, and lay there at last accounts. The revenue cutters *Dobbin* and *McCulloch* went to her assistance, but were unable to haul her off.

Edward H. Rulloff, the Binghamton burglar and murderer, was taken to Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, and re-sentenced to death, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals in his case. Rulloff will be executed at Binghamton on the 18th of May next.

The municipal elections in Missouri are considered favorable to the Democrats. Brown's majority for Mayor of St. Louis is 2,053, being behind the ticket. Wm. E. Lee is elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., by a small majority. The Republicans of Minneapolis elected their Mayoralty candidate, E. B. Ames, by 400 majority.

The New-Jersey Senate has killed the bill forbidding the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors.

We are indebted to Capt. Barends, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Allemania*, which reached this port yesterday, for valued additions to our continental files.

The Meeting To-Night.

The meeting which will be held at the Cooper Institute to-night affords all classes, who desire to see honesty once more recognized as an active principle of government, an opportunity of standing by their opinions. The object in view ought not to be confined to any one party. Decent citizens, who do not desire to see a system of government worthy only of the Dark Ages established in New-York in the present era, may reasonably be expected to unite in the attempt to exercise some sort of check over the clique—for it does not deserve to be called a party—now exercising a Napoleonic sway in this City. Many of our leading merchants and bankers signed the requisition for the meeting, and the audience to-night will doubtless represent the most intelligent classes of the community. It is the duty of every man to give all the encouragement he can to those who are about to represent the people as against corrupt factions.

We observe that our contemporary, the *Tribune*, tells the gentlemen who have undertaken this new crusade against misgovernment that they have before them a "Herculean task," that they seem to have "little experience in practical politics," and that they "do not yet comprehend its magnitude and its difficulties." All this seems very much like what people call "throwing cold water" on the movement, and it certainly is totally unnecessary to render our capitalists and private citizens more afraid to struggle for their own liberation from the Ring than they were before. We admit that the task before the reformers is a difficult one—but happily it is not impossible, and now is the time to take the difficulties by the throat and squeeze the life out of them. All these same "difficulties" are well understood, and it is useless at this moment to dress them out and stick them up like so many scarecrows. What men want in such a work is encouragement, not a wet blanket. The truth is that the "difficulties" are already so great a bugbear that they have deterred many thousands from fighting against them—and yet had the fight been made long ago, we should be so much nearer victory now. Before such an organization as that of the Tammany Ring can be broken down, there must be a good deal of hard fighting done, and, no matter when it was begun, there would always be somebody or other able to say to the reformers, "Gentlemen, you have a Herculean task before you." Well, then, all the more reason why we should set about doing it, without further shilly-shallying. The great fact to be considered by the new Council is this: public opinion is now ripe for some sort of action. Only show the people how they can combine with advantage—what specific reform they can aim at—and you will find no lack of supporters. The Press has not been actively at work for nothing. All this time it has been creating public opinion—another task not to be accomplished in a day—and now a very large proportion of the people will come forward to support a central organization which is known to be efficient and honest. We presume we may trust the Council not to give their affairs into the hands of a man who will "sell out" as soon as the enemy offer him $10,000 a year, which is what happened to that melancholy wreck, the "Citizens' Association."

Respectable Democrats cannot pretend that a Government which refuses to tell the public the amount of the City debt, which has suppressed the official accounts of receipts and expenditure since 1868, which calls in a few private citizens to give a white-washing certificate, instead of ordering the Controller to publish the report of the Auditor of Accounts, which raises $22,000,000 a year by taxation, and leaves almost every function of municipal government unperformed, and which now aims at placing in the hands of four men absolute power over the City revenues—we say that no respectable Democrat can honestly believe this to be a good kind of Government. The people who at present rule us admit no responsibility to the public. They have the Executive, the Legislature, the Judiciary, all in their own hands, and they snap their fingers at the people and say, "Do your best or your worst, we care nothing for you." All this can be checked, and some of the speakers to-night will point out the way—as we have done before. Among the speakers is Hon. W. M. Evarts—a gentleman who stands at the very head of his profession, and whose name is identified with every good cause. Eminent lawyers are never eager to come from their offices for the sake of taking part in a public meeting, and Mr. Evarts shows true public spirit—that kind of spirit which will enable us to get a good Government here if other people will imitate it—in sacrificing his convenience for the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Judge G. E. Barrett, Rev. H. Ward Beecher Drs. Bellows and Crook, and other gentlemen will also address the meeting. Let every man attend it who can possibly get into the hall, and thus support those who are willing to help the public if the public will help themselves.

The President's Message on San Domingo.

The text of the President's Message fully bears out the statement we have already published as to its tenor and recommendations. If the calumnies circulated with so much virulence have ever changed the belief of any honest citizen in the purity of motive and integrity of conduct on the part of the President, the terms of this Message must re-establish it. The President gives a manly and straightforward account of all the stages through which the San Domingo question has passed. Against the vague and unsupported allegations of his detractors, he places a few simple and unvarnished facts, having the double guarantee of his personal honor, and that of the newly-returned Commissioners. If the President has been more inflexible in this matter than was strictly politic, he finds an apology which every high-principled man will appreciate in the bitterness and unfairness with which his motives have been misrepresented. A man of strong will and conscious rectitude does not bend readily to diplomatic shifts and expedients. Accustomed to a straight and vigorous advance in what he conceives to be the line of duty, he may even underrate the importance of deterring circumstances, and of claims that are really more comprehensive than the special question at issue. If the President has fallen into any such mistake, he is chargeable with it no longer. As in 1869, so now, he throws himself and his policy upon the judgment of the country, "against whose will," he repeats, "I have no policy to enforce."

The President shows none of the undue haste, attributed to him by opponents, to have action taken upon the report of the Commissioners. Facts so varied and important as those yesterday submitted to Congress, require leisurely consideration and full discussion. The President reiterates his unaltered, or rather strengthened, conviction that "the interests of our country and San Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic." He is willing, at the bidding of the American people, to confess this to be an error of judgment, but he counsels that the public opinion, which is wiser than that of any one man, should have time to master the facts before delivering its verdict. He concludes an eminently judicious and timely Message with an appeal for that very ordinary fairness which has been so frequently denied to him. "No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration." However much of a truism this may appear, it is one which has been frequently lost sight of lately. We feel assured that after the frank explanations, and well-considered recommendations of the present Message, the "truism" will not be lost sight of to so great an extent in the future. The President relies, not without reason, "upon the candor and intelligence of a free people whose best interests he has striven to subserve." In the present instance he may do more. He may count upon their warm approval, and on their cordial recognition of the fact that he is becoming still more thoroughly awake to the varied responsibilities of his position, and, by patient and honest endeavor, more thoroughly qualified to discharge them. He may safely despise the calumnies of the slanderers in the Press to whom he refused office, and who follow him with every species of pitiful malice.

Woman and Political Reform.

It is often asserted that if the educated women of New-York had a share in its Government, the abuses we labor under would speedily cease to exist. This argument is freely urged in private society, and the advocates of female suffrage are confident, with Mr. Mill, of its absolute soundness. Women, they say, are less sordid than men, the purity of morals and manners is dearer to them, neatness and order are of greater importance in their eyes, and therefore their voice in the management of a great City must needs have a salutary effect. Besides, it is added, what renders possible all this wretched corruption, this debasing spectacle of the vilest persons in the community clambering to its highest places and rioting in its treasury, but the existence of a huge army of ignorant voters, who are the merest tools of the bad men who control them? If intelligent women also cast votes, this evil would at least be neutralized; and, apart from the positive good thus to be attained, is it not monstrous, we are asked, that tens of thousands of educated American women should be excluded from all share in public affairs, in order that a horde of ignorant men should tyrannize over our entire society?

It certainly is not easy to escape from the force and pertinency of these questions. In New-York a pressing necessity is felt for infusing into the aggregate body of voters a greater amount of intelligence, culture, and patriotism than now exists. It is not that the average voter necessarily means to be base, but that his ignorance, his prejudices, and his vanity are so worked upon by the cunning and unscrupulous as to make his conduct precisely what it would be if he were base. This needs correction; and, assuming that the suffrage cannot be taken under any circumstances from those that already have it, the sole obvious remedy appears to be that of giving it to a better class. You cannot trust to education alone, as applied to the existing voters or their natural successors, for their education is in the hands of persons whose interest it is to perpetuate ignorance. Consequently, the elevation of the average standard can only be arrived at by conferring the suffrage upon an additional number of educated persons. This, of course, is innovation, and to innovation there are always powerful objections. Yet, as Bacon says, every medicine is an innovation, and he that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils.

Of course one plain and difficult objection is, that any practicable movement of this sort must prove useless, because it cannot be kept within limits; in other words, because, if the servant votes, as well as the mistress, they might as well pair, without casting ballots at all. This opens the door to speculations on which we will not at present enter; but it likewise prompts one very serious reflection, which cannot just now be made too prominent. The great mass of our ignorant voters are quite unaffected by the higher kind of female influence. They do not look for it, or require it. The behests of their masters are implicitly obeyed, without any promptings from the domestic hearth. Nothing that women could do would make these men employ their privilege of suffrage more effectually for evil. But women can make voters of another sort work for good much more effectually than they do now. The systematic neglect of political duty that we have lately stigmatized as characteristic of our affluent and educated classes, can here be vigorously attacked, on ground to which none can demur. Clashing opinions concerning female rights or female suffrage can be waived for a time in presence of the common enemy of honesty, enlightenment, and pure government. Let the educated women of New-York, then, the wives and sisters of our professional and business leaders, set themselves to the task of inducing their husbands and brothers to discharge their political duties. Whether these ladies think that they themselves ought to vote or not, they certainly know that their husbands and brothers ought to do so. Their omission to fulfill their trust in this respect has assisted, in combination with other causes, to bring us into serious straits. Property, social order, even religion itself, is involved in the common danger. The public meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night is one of many signs that the respectable citizens of the Metropolis are beginning to realize the magnitude of the perils that threaten them. Will not the ladies of New-York now do their part, energetically and persistently, toward overthrowing the enemy? Will they not insist that neglect of political duty and responsibility is a disgrace to any intelligent man? We beg them to believe that there never was a time when their powerful influence was more urgently needed, or when its speedy and active exercise would be more likely to benefit the most important interests of society.

Eccentric Wills.

Eccentric wills appear to be the fashion of the day. One of the odd turns which the fancy of testators has lately taken is to bequeath their bodies to various whimsical purposes. One medical gentleman thought it would be a graceful mark of his esteem to leave his skeleton, nicely wired and jointed, to his professional friend. His wife, however, has disputed the bequest, and it may become a question for the Courts how far a man may be said to have a property in his own corpse.

An ingenious Frenchman paid his mistress the rare and touching compliment of a mourning ring, to be manufactured from the iron in his blood, which his chemical researches assured him would be just sufficient for the purpose. The freak of that Massachusetts hatter, who desired to have his skin converted into a drum-head, and his other remains into compost, has been duly recorded in these columns. Perhaps if this infection spreads, we may improve on these oddities, and it will become the correct thing to distribute one's bones, nicely mounted, let us say, and inclosed in suitable caskets, to one's friends, after death, as we now leave trinkets or locks of hair.

Another phase of this mania for singularity has taken the shape of devises of property to the most improbable uses. A San Francisco lawyer, with a wife and family, died and left two millions to the municipal corporation. Had he been a New-Yorker, we might have explained his action on the supposition that he belonged to the Ring, and that his bequest was simply conscience money. M. Bonard's transfer of all his estate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is not altogether remarkable, since he is said to have had no living friend but among the dumb creatures to whom he has thus evinced his gratitude. It may have been his example that influenced Mr. Marsh, a wealthy bachelor of New-Jersey, to disappoint a number of affectionate and expectant cousins by leaving nearly four hundred thousand dollars for the use, benefit, and behoof of his horses for the period of ten years. His entire farm of eighty acres is dedicated to their support, $1,200 a year is set aside for the hire of a competent and kind attendant, who shall devote himself exclusively to their wants, and they are to have all the luxuries in the equine *menu* which three hundred dollars apiece will provide for them. And the two executors are encouraged to carry out the provisions of this curious will by a promise of ten thousand dollars each. At the expiration of the allotted time, the farm is to be sold, and the outraged cousins are to receive tardy balm for their disappointment. What is to become then of the four-footed legatees, should any be still surviving, we are not informed. Doubtless they will be sold with the farm, and become themselves, by a striking reverse of fortune, part of the compensation to their now envious rivals, the cousins aforesaid.

Such unexpected aberrations from the usual course of human action serve to exhibit, in a very marked degree, the diversity, one might almost say the perversity, of the human reason. Whether these eccentric dispositions of property are wise or right, when judged by the strict rules of moral responsibility, it is not now necessary to discuss. With such a vast amount of human misery to be relieved throughout the world, it may seem to many something worse than an oddity to divert to less pressing needs the means of alleviating it. Yet people, after all, to the end of time, will insist on doing as they please with their own, and no earthly tribunal can very well call them to account for their stewardship. A catholic charity may have a garland for Bonard and Marsh, as well as for Peabody, and it is only perhaps a selfish jealousy that will make the latter's seem to most men a worthier crown.

Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Income Tax-Payers.

The lofty patriotism which, in order to crush the rebellion, was willing every male relative should be a Brigadier-General, is being fitly supplemented by the recent great uprising in this City of those who demand in future a vigorous collection of the revenue from other people.

Mr. Nathaniel Sands, who, for ten thousand dollars a year kindly aids Tammany Hall in "doing good by stealth," and does *not* "blush to find it fame," has seen of late many indications on the part of the public of an increasing shyness of his little trap labeled "Citizens' Association"—although that deservedly respected citizen, Mr. Peter Cooper, is still willing as ever to hold the string or sit for decoy. Sands has therefore shifted his scenes, recast his dummies, and is bringing out "The Anti-Income Tax Association." In a printed circular before us, signed "Miron Winslow, Secretary," it is represented that one of the special "benefits which may accrue (to members) from the efforts of this Association," is that "Collectors may be enjoined from collecting from them their tax," (*sic.*) Although we have no special fondness for taxes, and certainly none for the Income tax, yet we are constrained to caution our readers against taking stock in this new nostrum of the seductive and soothing Winslow. There is a very obstinate little provision of the Internal Revenue law (see section 10, act of March 2, 1867) which forbids the enjoining of Collectors, and neither blisters nor boluses will be able to remove it. We apprehend, however, that a little patience on the part of the public is all that is now necessary. Commissioner-General Pleasonton, before the tax becomes payable, will undoubtedly succeed in exempting all the income, and thus any necessity for injunctions and protests, or even for the repeal of the law, will be obviated. The brilliancy of this little flank movement on Congress promises to eclipse entirely the heavy business inaugurated by that facile reformer, Mr. Shifting Sands.

"Gift Enterprise" Robberies.

Human nature seems to gravitate toward those spots where chance and cheating are in partnership to capture simpletons. From the millionaire bulls and bears of Wall-street, down through a long gradation to the poorest of penny-pitchers, the absorbing desire to get something out of nothing overmasters all other cravings, and stamps out all other and more honorable plans. And, by allowing themselves to be thus cheaply duped, men are kept in a chronic state of unrest and demoralization, and by the infection of their example scatter the contagion through the entire community. Because one person has vaulted suddenly into wealth, over the backs of hundreds or thousands who, as suddenly, have sounded the depths of poverty, the insane greed of gold gets fast hold of all who knew the "lucky" individual, and a headlong rush is made to glean where the harvest has already been gathered. And, of course, the result is widespread disappointment, and, to many, ruinous loss.

A notable instance of this general anxiety to get rich without labor is exhibited in a grand "co-operative" scheme lately in full progress in a Broadway store. Without the indorsement of a name, either respectable or otherwise, this great fraud on the public offers one thousand prizes to the purchasers of three hundred thousand tickets, in the form of a raffle. Obviously two hundred and ninety-nine out of every three hundred tickets are predestined to draw blanks, or, to put it plainly, two hundred and ninety-nine thousand investors are guaranteed that they will be cheated out of their dollars. The performance began bravely enough on Monday, and it is asserted that a paltry half-dozen out of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of gulls, drew a worthless picture or a cracked piano apiece. On the second day, the crowd of anxious ones increased, but the favors of fortune lagged far behind hungry expectation.

The lane was not so long, however, but that at last it had a turning, though not just the one to bring smiles to the faces of either the deceivers or their dupes. A young aspirant for sudden wealth, who had a Bowery cast of countenance, and clearly was not deficient in personal spirit, invested ten dollars, in the confident expectation that ten tickets would insure him all the luck there was in the wheel. But when, in rapid and ruinous succession, the wheel's revolutions returned him nothing but blanks, the idea suddenly struck him that possibly the whole affair was a robbery, and that the wheels contained nothing besides blank tickets. If this thought had only occurred to him before he had parted with his ten dollars, or if a single ticket only had thus turned out, things might have remained in a satisfactory state for all parties concerned. But the speculator was indignant, and denounced the scheme as a fraud. Alleging loudly that there were no prizes provided for, while blanks were in bountiful supply, he had the good luck to put a prompt stop to the sale of tickets, and at the same time bring the revolving wheels of fortune to an ominous stand-still. Then came an interesting tableau. The Police were called in to perform the double duty of keeping the peace and examining the contents of the wheels. Meanwhile the trade in tickets languished. The collapse came on apace. Before night the whole concern was seized by the Police, the performances stopped, and the proprietors arrested. The two days' experiment upon public credulity probably filched five thousand or ten thousand dollars from the pockets of the deluded victims. The sudden suppression of the scheme has, however, prevented a much larger loss of money on the part of thousands who could not have afforded to lose their dollars. And now, may we not hope that some few fools will have learned wisdom from this last failure of their attempt to get something out of nothing?

MINOR TOPICS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Casserly, of California, expressed "much surprise" that anybody should speak of Tammany as the controlling Democratic Party of New-York. Mr. Casserly must be a gentleman very subject to fits of surprise. He wondered that "such an assertion should be seriously made, and denied its correctness." If Mr. Casserly meant this for a joke, all we can say is that much better samples of the article have previously come to us from California. Mr. Casserly will not thrive as a "jokist." If he meant his statement in earnest, then Senator Casserly had better come back to New-York and study what is going on here. We do not accuse him of being an ignorant man, but his remark in the Senate shows a deplorable want of information on subjects of the kind which active politicians usually think worthy of attention. Let Mr. Casserly come and talk with a few respectable Democrats here, and they will very soon tell him what Tammany really is.

The defeat of the Parisian Communists has been followed by the charges of treachery and the general recrimination so inevitable among Frenchmen in disaster. The reign of terror is reported as being continued within the city. The latest evidence furnished of its existence is the arrest of the Archbishop of Paris on a charge of conspiracy. If anything more were wanted to stimulate the ardor of the provincial levies outside of Paris, this stroke of bad policy will do it. The peasantry may be relied on to fight for the Church, and the indignation of all moderate men in France will be excited by this outrage on a very liberal and popular prelate. If the Government troops are prepared to follow up their successes with vigor, the Commune will be forced to its last stand on the hill of Montmartre, and will be driven to die "like a poisoned rat in a hole."

Last week's deaths from small-pox show a total of thirty-four, being an increase of six over the previous week, as might have been conjectured from the steady increase of seizures in the earlier weeks of March. On the other hand, we have to note a decrease of eight in the number of new cases, the total for the week ending April 1 being eighty-three. Dr. Russel reports that during the first quarter of the present year the total of deaths from small-pox has been 201—"exactly the same number as in the first quarter of last year." Dr. Morris omits to give us the total number of seizures for the same periods—a highly-necessary element in the comparison—and also omits to notice that the end of the present quarter sees us entering upon the new one with statistics of much more threatening dimensions than in 1870. The vigor with which the work of vaccination is being prosecuted is highly commendable, even if it be a little late.

The Senate, yesterday, reached a vote on the Sherman resolution. The amendments offered by Senators Thurman and Stockton were rejected, and the resolution, with the addition of the words that the Committee report as soon as possible, was adopted by a vote of 38 yeas to 12 nays. The resolution as offered is as follows:

> That as organized bands of desperate and lawless men, mainly composed of soldiers in the late rebel army, armed, disciplined, disguised and bound by oaths of secret organizations, have by force, terror and violence, subverted all civil authority in the late insurrectionary States, thus overthrowing the safety of persons and property, and all those rights which are the primary basis and object of all civil government, and which are expressly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens, and as the Courts are rendered utterly powerless by organized perjury to punish crimes, therefore the Judiciary Committee is instructed to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the Courts of the United States to execute the laws, punish such organized violence, and secure to all citizens the right so guaranteed to them.

Without giving names, we can instance a concern for the savings of the people that has gone into the Tammany Ring securities to the amount of $3,326,800, while holding only $756,000 in United States stocks. The savings intrusted to its managers amount to $8,176,840. Nearly forty per cent. is in City and County bonds, and less than ten per cent. is in United States stocks. Four years ago the bank held $1,423,750 in United States stocks, and $1,567,600 in City and County bonds. Another case: A bank for the savings of the people holds in trust $1,874,083, and has taken Tammany securities to the amount of $1,258,000, or two-thirds the whole sum committed to its charge. The amount of United States stocks held is $250,000. Four years ago this concern held $550,000 United States and $568,000 City and County stocks.

Our readers who study the weather must have noted the great accuracy of the late prognostications that have emanated from the Bureau of the Signal Officer at Washington. The reports and the probabilities based upon them are compiled and digested with very great care and skill. To that very numerous class to whom the state of the weather is a subject of vital importance, the value of these reports is daily becoming better recognized. Increased correctness and fullness may be expected to follow the continued experience of the officials devoted to this service, and must eventually make it one of the most indispensable of the minor departments of national business.

ALBANY.

The Viaduct Bill Signed by the Governor—The Canal Claims Bill Passed to a Third Reading—The Registry Law Passed in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, April 5.—The evening session of the Senate was consumed in the discussion of Casual Claim bills, all of which were ordered to a third reading. A large number of local bills passed the Assembly, but none of them were of general interest. Tweed's bill, amending the New-York Registry, which was ordered to a third reading, passed the Senate this morning by a party vote, and was brought down to the Assembly this evening, when Frear attempted to rush it through by moving that it be referred to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to report complete, thus preventing its being discussed in Committee of the Whole. The motion could only be carried, under the rules, by general consent, and Goodrich objected. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Cities, from which it was immediately reported, and now goes on General Orders. This bill renders the Registry law almost useless, and it would have been much more manly in Tweed to have supported Creamer's bill repealing the law altogether, than to have accomplished substantially the same thing in an underhand way. When Creamer's bill was introduced, Tweed said he could not support it unless the Republican Senators were willing, as it would be a violation of an agreement with them last Winter, as a consideration for their support of his charter, and yet he puts through a bill amending the registry, in such a way as to destroy all its vitality. By this contemptible trick, Tweed has lost the only good reputation he had left, that of being a man who stood up to all his agreements of whatever nature and kind.

THE VIADUCT BILL SIGNED.

The Governor this evening signed the Viaduct Railroad bill, one of the most villainous Ring jobs of the session. Some people had hopes that he would veto the bill, but when did Gov. Hoffman ever veto a measure that was to put $5,000,000 of the City's money in the hands of the Ring?

Unimportant Legislative Business—Prospects of the Two Per Cent. Tax Levy—Democratic Economy in Public Printing—The Blackwell's Island Bridge.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

No important bills were up in either House at the morning session today, although a good deal of minor legislation was disposed of. The two per cent. tax levy, which has lain quiet since the night it was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, still rests where Tweed left it, and is getting to be the subject of general speculation and rumor. Some think that the Ring have abandoned the measure altogether, and intend to bring in a regular tax levy on the heels of the session, while others are of the opinion, as indicated in a previous dispatch, that the two per cent. bill is to pass the Senate at the proper time, and undergo such amendments in the Assembly as will cover all the schemes of the Ring which amendments are to be concurred in by the Senate at the last moment, on the plea of necessity, growing out of the want of time to do any better.

PUBLIC PRINTING—DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

A spicy debate sprang up in the Assembly this morning on a resolution to print several thousand copies of the transactions of the American Institute. Mr. Jacobs, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the resolution, and made a pathetic but fruitless appeal to his Democratic associates to stem the tide of wasteful extravagance and useless expenditure of the public money in printing that had characterized the Legislature for the last two years. He warned them that their wily opponents, the Republicans, would make use of it in the shape of a campaign document next Fall. Nelson, of Rockland, also opposed the resolution, not because it was a "job" of the *Argus*, but because, as he said, the "transactions of the American Institute" were only the lucubrations of a set of men who cultivated pumpkins and squashes on the sidewalks, and not one of whom ever did a day's work on a farm in his life. The resolution was passed, however, notwithstanding the partisan appeal of Jacobs, and the balderdash of Nelson, and the American Institute transactions will go into print as usual. Were this the only "job" which has been carried through the Legislature for the benefit of the Democratic State printers, who last year got their contract extended three years, contrary to law, by a simple clause in the Supply bill, (which Jacobs did not oppose by the way,) it would be of little consequence; but Jacobs stated, in the course of his remarks on the resolution, that the cost of public printing this year would amount to nearly five hundred thousand dollars. Well might the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means fear that the Republicans would make use of this against his party; for he is fully aware of the fact that under the last Republican Legislature, (1869,) when Mr. Selkreg was Chairman of that Committee, the cost of public printing was less than two hundred thousand dollars.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Senator Genet's Blackwell's Island Bridge bill, which passed the Senate some time ago, went through the Assembly on Tuesday evening, after being amended in several important particulars by Mr. Prince, of Queens County. The Senate bill forced Queens County to take five per cent. of the capital stock, which, while apparently $100,000, might by an increase of the stock be construed to mean $500,000. The Assembly amendment fixes the amount definitely at $100,000 and divides this sum among the several towns of the county, in accordance with their nearness to the bridge and the benefit to be derived from its construction, as follows: Long Island City, $30,000; Newtown, $20,000; Flushing, $18,000; Jamaica, $12,000; Hempstead, $10,000; North Hempstead, $6,000; Oyster Bay, $6,000. This division has been approved by the leading men of Queens County as just and fair; and Senator Genet is said to have agreed with a delegation of them not to oppose it. This morning, however, the Senate, led by Genet, refused to concur in the amendments, and Committees of Conference have been appointed, headed by Genet, in the Senate, and Fields, in the Assembly. It is significant, and occasions remark, that Prince, whose amendments are the subject in controversy, was not put on the Committee; and the present prospect is that there will be a strong fight against the bill in the Assembly if the Senate does not yield, as both the Queens County members are determined to fight the matter to the bitter end, and are fully indorsed by their constituents.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced yesterday in the State Senate:

By Mr. Pierce—Incorporating the People's Mutual Benefit Society; by Mr. Creamer—Providing for the care of the insane and idiots in New-York County; a bill for the better regulation of elections of directors of corporations, and to prevent fraud in the voting of proxies at the same.

In the Assembly, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Decker—To incorporate the Port Richmond Savings Bank; by Mr. Moseley—authorizing the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn to increase its capital; by Mr. Goodrich—authorizing the improvement of Steuben and South streets, Brooklyn.

Reading To-night.

Mr. F. C. Harriott will read at the Church of the Stranger this evening. Selections from Mr. Bret Harte's works are named as being part of the programme, and Dr. Deems will speak.

The Mysterious Death of Edward Fitzpatrick.

Coroner Keenan, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of Edward Fitzpatrick, late cashier of the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., who disappeared on Jan. 21 after taking supper with some friends in Thames-street, and whose body was found in the East River at the foot of Eighteenth-street on March 27. From the evidence it was proved that Fitzpatrick had drank heavily on the night of his disappearance, and a verdict was returned of accidental drowning, as there was no evidence to show anything like foul play in the matter.

SAN DOMINGO.

(Continued from First Page.)

recently made by the Ecclesiastical Court, counting by parishes, which gave a total of 207,000. There are evident signs of error in this estimate, for instance, the capital was set down at 10,000, while it is obvious to the careful observer who counts streets and houses, that there cannot be over six thousand, if so many. Again, Arzua is estimated at ten thousand, while an actual count made a few years ago, showed that it contained only 7,750. The present number is apparently still less. Los Llanos is set down at three thousand; but the Military Governor now estimates that the number of families does not exceed 150, which would indicate a population of not over 1,000, although by a tax list of 1827, in the possession of the Commission, it had 379 rate-payers. The communes of San Juan, Las Inatos, Banya, Neyba, &c., are set down at 22,000; but they have been depopulated by revolution and invasion, and their actual number is fixed by local residents and other competent witnesses, at from 5,000 to 8,000. Comparing these figures of the Ecclesiastical Court with certain known facts, and with all the evidence we can gather from intelligent witnesses and personal observation, the Commissioners estimate that the actual population of the Republic does not exceed 150,000. This does not include the many who have voluntarily expatriated themselves on account of the continual disturbances nor the few who have been banished. It seems probable that more than nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentieths, are native Dominicans. The others are: First, colored immigrants from the United States; secondly, European traders, who do not settle anywhere, but sojourn at commercial points. Negro blood preponderates very largely in Hayti, but the pure negro of African type is not common even there. White blood preponderates largely in Dominica; but pure whites, in the popular sense of the word, are not numerous. The majority are of a mixed race, much nearer white than black.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

Summarily and practically viewed, for agricultural purposes, there are five classes of lands in San Domingo, viz: First—The mountain slopes and valleys. These are uniformly rich and productive, except in limited regions, where rain is deficient, as on the southern slope of the coast range, north-east of Monte Christi. Second—The extensive prairie region of the Llanos lying east and north of San Domingo City, south of the Ciboo range; this is all admirable pasture land. A large portion of it is capable of profitable cultivation. It is intersected by wooded valleys and groves containing much excellent timber. Third—The rolling plain of the Vega, which is generally wooded, and is the finest body of agricultural ground on the island. Fourth—The Doglands, like a portion of the plain of Azua and the Valley of the Yagui, where rain is partly or wholly wanting from topographical causes; these lands can be made fertile by artificial irrigation. Fifth—The red-clay lands, mostly along the coasts, underlaid by coralline limestone; these are usually covered with timber; they are not generally very rich or deep, but are susceptible of profitable cultivation. The vicinity of San Domingo City is a fair average specimen of this class of soils.

PROPORTION CAPABLE OF CULTIVATION.

Although San Domingo contains almost every variety of soil, there is very little swampy or sandy land. In this respect it differs widely from Florida and the other Gulf States. The country is varied in surface, unusually well watered, and excels in natural drainage. There is hardly any portion of the Island where the land is not capable of cultivation. The mountains support a vegetation widely differing from that of the low lands, but they no where rise so high as to be covered with snow. Everywhere they are fertile, except the few small districts already mentioned, as the Plain of Yaga, and a part of the Azua region, whose character could be changed by irrigation. Taken as a whole, this Republic is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth. The evidence of men well acquainted with the other West India Islands, declares this to be naturally the richest of them all.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

While the geographical position of San Domingo, within the tropics, implies the successful cultivation of all the tropical fruits and vegetables, including the commercial staples, the differences of exposure, elevation above the sea and character of soil, present a variation of circumstances adapting particular districts, many different classes of growths and branches of agricultural industry. On the rich lowlands and valleys sugar-cane yields the most profitable returns. The extent and average richness of the tracts suited to this purpose are unsurpassed in the West Indies. The evidence shows that the average quality of soil of San Domingo, especially the plains of Vega and portions of the country on the north shore, are better adapted to raising sugar-cane than are the sugar-growing districts of the adjacent islands. This is corroborated by the observation of the Commissioners. They and their agents inspected several of the principal sugar plantations in Jamaica. The production of these is very great where irrigation is practiced. In some cases it is said to exceed two tons per acre. But in many of the circumstances conducive to the most profitable manufacture, Demarara is less favored than San Domingo. A much larger portion of the latter is naturally watered to a degree suitable for this and other agricultural purposes. In many parts of San Domingo the canes do not need replanting for many years. Fifteen successive annual cuttings from the original root are common, and upon the richest lands excellent canes are found of much greater age. This is due partly to the greater frequency and abundance of rain, resulting from the easterly or windward position of San Domingo, which gives it freer access to the trade winds than the islands further within the Gulf, and partly also to the rich vegetable mold which covers the surface of the extreme plains and valleys, the result of centuries of forest growth and decay. The greater abundance of fuel would appear to give San Domingo an additional advantage over adjoining islands, in this branch of industry. The mountain regions are especially suited to the culture of coffee and cocoa. The soil of the hills is unusually rich. Even where too steep and strong to be plowed, it can be cultivated with the hoe. The salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the scenery makes the hills exceedingly attractive. To persons unacclimated and unaccustomed to the northern temperature, these mountain regions offer peculiar inducements. At present these high lands, which form more than one-half the area of the island, are generally uninhabited and almost unvisited by man. In Jamaica are many plantations of coffee in similar situations at an altitude of 3,500 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The culture of coffee and cocoa requires much less labor and capital than that of sugar and is peculiarly adapted to families of moderate means. The coffee-tree begins to bear at the age of four years and continues to yield an annual crop for more than fifty years. The cocoa is equally productive and easy of culture. Native chocolate prepared from the cocoa bean is of excellent quality and in general use. Both these trees have become thoroughly naturalized, and are found growing wild in the woods, and seem free from disease or enemies. There are a number of plants, varieties of the genus agave, which produce valuable fibres, already employed to some extent in San Domingo for domestic purposes. The "cabuga" is the most common. It grows wild in the dryest and most arid districts. It is susceptible of easy cultivation. The Dominicans make it into ropes, halters, hammock fastenings, &c. By the rough process of extracting the fibre by hand, now used, it could not be profitably manufactured, but with suitable machinery it would form an important article of export. The product of wax and honey is surprisingly large. In many places the rocks and hollow trees abound in bees. The honey is so cheap and plentiful that camparatively little of it is saved. Thousands of hives are destroyed for the sake of the wax alone. Wax candles are in general use among the poorest classes. Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in profusion. The tree-cotton grows even on the dry lands, and bears abundantly. The American cotton shrub is also raised successfully near Azua. Almost every tropical production would seem possible in a soil so rich and a climate so genial. At a still higher point upon these mountains the culture of *cinchona*, or Peruvian bark, can be made a profitable branch of industry. This invaluable plant requires an equable climate, free from excessive heat and frost. It has recently been introduced into the neighboring Island of Jamaica, and flourishes at an elevation of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. The stems of the trees only four years old are already six inches in circumference, and they are about eleven feet in height at the age of two years, and they will have attained sufficient size to be cut down and will spring up again from the roots without planting. The British Government seems to have considered this production a matter of national importance, and have carefully fostered it.

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In the more arid districts goats abound, and in the forests swine thrive in great numbers. Sheep are now very few; poultry is plentiful; flocks of wild Guinea fowls may be seen in many parts of the island. For traveling and transportation horses are generally used. They are raised in great numbers; they are smaller than those common in our own country, but are strong and docile, of great endurance, and thrive upon a scanty subsistence. The great drawback to stock-raising has arisen from marauding expeditions during various insurrections and revolutions; only the frequency of these has prevented an immense development of this branch of national wealth. One of the most remarkable agricultural features of San Domingo is the diversity of natural growths in different localities. This arises from differences of soil, humidity and temperature. The landscapes of Maine and Louisiana scarcely differ more widely to the eye than the lower portions of the adjoining valleys of the Yuna and the Yaqui, flowing respectively into the Bays of Samana and Manzanillo, between the same ranges of mountains. The palms and plantains of the one bear little resemblance to the cactus and acacias of the other. The high mountain slopes and plateaus of the interior differ equally from both of these, and have a flora of their own. It is safe to predict that when culture and civilization have developed the various capabilities of each, that these contrasts of climate and productions will be still more pronounced. This diversity will give rise to an active internal commerce, and will prove beneficial to the health, comfort and material interests of the inhabitants. The Commissioners expected to find an abundance of these insects and reptile pests which constitute such a serious drawback to comfort in most tropical countries, but they were agreeably disappointed. Snakes seemed to be about as common as in the interior of our old States, but no venomous ones were heard of. Scorpions and tarantulas are found, but they are not common, and the effects of their bite are seldom serious. The testimony of the head of a thrifty New-England family, who had resided in the neighborhood of Samana Bay nearly two years, was to the effect that there was as little difficulty in keeping a house clear from troublesome insects as in our Northern States.

[The Commissioners then describe the products of the forests, and continue:]

FISHERIES

The fisheries, once flourishing, have, during these latter years, fallen into neglect. At an earlier period in the history of the island more attention was paid to the marine resources, and the tunny fishery was carried on around all the shores of the island, supplying the home want for salt fish, and allowing an export to the other colonies. This fishing is now discontinued, although great schools of fish are still abundant on the southern shore. The efforts of fishermen are confined to meagrely supplying the markets of the seaports, and their produce is brought in on two days in the week, although both the surrounding seas and the rivers of the island are well stocked with fishes of many kinds. The black fish, or the grampus, a small member of the whale family, is somewhat abundant on the northern shore, where several score are caught every year, and their blubber tried down for oil. The turtle, both the green edible species and the ham's bill, whose chief commercial value is in its shell, are abundant in the deep sea a few miles from land, quite around the island. Both are caught in moderate quantities. Several varieties of shell fish are brought into the market in limited amount. A small oyster is very abundant in certain localities, growing attached to the mangrove bushes. They are eaten by the natives, but are not so palatable as the oyster of more northern latitudes.

While an enumeration of the sea and river animals of the island, known to naturalists, would show a large number of kinds of great importance for food, little can be told of their distribution or abundance. The prostrate condition of industry is as marked in the neglect of the fisheries as in the decay of agriculture.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The testimony of witnesses, the observations of the Commissioners, the reports of special investigations, show that it is generally a healthy country. Immigrants easily become accustomed to the climate, but on the coast where hot weather prevails, care must be taken. Individuals from the Northern States, now residing on the coast and engaged in cultivating plantations there, say they can labor there with their own hands, and that white men may work there under certain regulations as safely as in the United States. The interior of the island consists chiefly of elevated land. The mountain slopes and valleys overlooked or surrounded by lofty ridges are comparatively cool, and are favorable to northern constitutions. Within a few hours' ride inland farms were visited, where the temperature, cooled by the neighboring peaks, was bracing, and in the same fields could be seen growing, cabbages and bananas, potatoes and plantains, Indian corn and sugar-cane, &c. In effect labor can be prosecuted by white men in such regions, and general good health maintained. The process of acclimation to strangers coming in was so slight as to be scarcely an inconvenience. It may be said generally that this process presents no greater obstacle to immigration than does the similar process in several of our new States. The physical configuration of the island is such that a decided difference exists between its eastern and Western ends, in regard to health. In the eastern, or windward portion of the island, occupied by the Dominican Republic, the principal mountain chains run in lines approaching an east and west direction. The valleys between them are, therefore, swept during the great portion of the year by the trade winds, which, in that latitude, come from directions east and north-east. These valleys are thus constantly supplied with pure air from the sea and malarious influences are rapidly dissipting. On the other hand, the west end of the island, occupied by Hayti, is walled in on its eastern or leeward side by chains of high mountains, running in irregular curves from north to south. It would appear that these act to some extent as barriers to the trade-winds, and to this fact, coupled with the influence of neighboring marshes and mangrove swamps, it is due in a great measure that Port-au-Prince, and the country about it, have so bad a reputation in regard to health. As to the large towns, there can be no doubt that the want at present of any practical application of sanitary knowledge causes them to rank far lower in regard to health than they otherwise would. Among the leading historical events connected with the islands of Hayti and San Domingo which have stamped themselves upon the public mind, are the dreadful epidemics, principally yellow fever, which ravaged the English and French and Spanish Armies successively landed upon the coast. The victims were Europeans, and their sad fate interested millions, so that, in the public mind, San Domingo and yellow fever became almost synonymous. It is a matter of history that the most fatal of these, that of the French at the beginning of this century, conducted its operations mainly in the Haytian part of the island. The English expedition to San Domingo, which is sometimes referred to, so far as can be ascertained was not attended by any greater loss of life from disease than might have been expected, with the imperfect sanitary regulations of military forces which have existed down to a very recent period. The losses of the Spanish Army from illness were largely due to the utter lack of sanitary care, and the Commissioners are satisfied that those losses have been enormously exaggerated. The Commissioners have given special attention to the matter of health; and beside getting information from other quarters they have charged two medical gentlemen to report speedily upon it, and their reports are appended. Their conclusion is this: The popular idea that the Dominican territory is particularly unhealthy, and that persons visiting it are peculiarly liable to yellow fever, is entirely erroneous. The average general health and longevity is quite equal to and probably greater than that of the United States, as a whole. Immigrants are not liable to any more disturbance of general health in the process of acclimatization, than are persons who pass from the old to the new States of the United States; and saving upon the sea-coast, the process is so simple as to escape notice. Taking the year through, as much agricultural work can be done without affecting health as can be done in our Middle and Western States, and with greater results. Persons in all circumstances can here, by selecting their locality, enjoy a delicious climate and abundance of fruit with far less liability to diseases of the lungs, to scarlet fevers and other fearful epidemics, and without any liability to yellow fever. The Commission, its attachés and the gentlemen of the Press numbered 32; the officers and crew of the frigate numbered 496. This company of 528 sojourned in the harbors, supposed to be the most unhealthy parts of the country, or in the interior of the island, about two months. Few, if any, had been acclimated. Nevertheless there was but one case of mortal disease, and that from causes unconnected with climate. There was no case of malignant fever and none of severe sickness among them. The steamer *Nantucket*, with its full complement of officers and seamen, has been in the harbors of the island for about fifteen months and has not had a single case of yellow fever.

EARTHQUAKES AND HURRICANES.

In 1842 there was a severe earthquake which did considerable damage in some portions of the island. Several similar shocks had previously occurred in the course of three and one-half centuries. Since that time none has been experienced, which, according to the accounts of the people, did any serious damage to life and property. Almost every year very slight shocks occur, so inconsiderable that scarce one in a dozen of the inhabitants is aware of them. About the time of the autumnal equinox, hurricanes are not unfrequent, and are sometimes attended with damages especially to shipping along the coast, and even to trees and crops on land.

RIVERS.

There are several rivers, as the Yuna, Yaqui and Ozama, which during the greater part of the year can be navigated by vessels of light draught to a considerable distance into the interior. At present they simplify and afford facilities for floating down the timber which grows within easy distance of their banks.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is indented with numerous harbors, generally accessible only by vessels of light draft. The three great Bays of Samana, Ocoa and Manzanilla admit vessels of the largest draft, and are important as outlets of the commerce of the country surrounding them, especially the Bay of Manzanilla, which lies at the entrance of the great valley of the Yaqui, but neither of the two last named has any great importance in a military point of view.

THE BAY OF SAMANA.

The Bay of Samana, however, deserves more careful attention, as, on many accounts, it is the most important in the West Indies. It is on the north-eastern extremity of the island, is thirty miles long by about ten miles broad, and is sufficiently commodious for the largest fleets. It is well protected from the winds, especially those of the north-east, by the mountains of the peninsula. Its entrance presents no obstacle to ships of the largest draught, is narrower than that of the harbor of St. Thomas, but is the more easily fortified on that account. As shown by Gen. MCCLELLAN in his report on this bay, very simple fortifications at the entrance of the harbor and at Port Jackson on the north shore would guard it thoroughly. Its situation gives it easy command of the Mona passage, the most important eastern avenue to the Gulf of Mexico, whose importance will be immensely enhanced should any new passage be opened to the world's commerce through the Isthmus of Darien. To any Power having occasion to maintain a fleet in the West Indies, and especially to the United States, as having vast interests to protect in the Gulf of Mexico, the value of the position as a coaling station can hardly be overrated. Under a secure and liberal Government, a city would grow up at some point on this bay which would be one of the great commercial centres of the West Indies. Its value to the coasting trade is enhanced by the fact that what is commonly called the peninsula is, in reality, an island, as there is a passage which could easily be made available for ships of moderate size from the west end of the bay to the north seacoast. The testimony shows that a few citizens of the United States have acquired the right to a considerable part of the water front of the village of Santa Barbara, which is one of the numerous harbors in this extensive bay, and has heretofore attracted the most attention. The portion so acquired forms but a small part of the space which would be needed and occupied by a great commercial city, even if that city should finally grow up at this particular point. The country adjacent to the Bay of Samana is exceedingly fertile. Former reports of coal in its immediate neighborhood are not confirmed by the geologists attached to the expedition, but the richness of the surrounding country in all other respects has never, so far as known, been over estimated. All accounts agree also as to its salubrity. This bay derives an additional importance as the natural outlet of the eastern slope of the great plain called La Vega Real, which is the richest part of the island, and possesses every element of agricultural wealth, and valuable mineral resources. The chief city, Santiago, is, as regards inland trade, the most important in the Republic, and in its neighborhood are several towns of little less importance. The inland communications from the Bay of Samana would be easy. The Una River could be navigated for a considerable distance by steamers of light draught. And a railroad along that valley would have in its favor the absence of heavy grades and large rivers, and the presence of an unlimited supply along a great part of it of the best timber for ties. The Commissioners were notified while investigating matters at the capital of the Dominican Republic, that although the Government of the United States had not relinquished possession of the Bay of Samana, but had constantly enjoyed the use and occupation thereof as a naval station, the rent due was in default for more than one year.

The sum total of debt and claims is said to be $1,565,831 59¼. The total receipts of the Government are $35,466 55.

OF DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Their attention having been called to certain declarations regarding the independence of the Dominican Republic, and the attachment of the people there to those points were especially dwelt upon by the Commissioners. As already stated, the question was frequently asked: "In case the independence of the Dominican Republic were possible, would you prefer it to annexation? The general answer was, "We would prefer independence; but independence is impossible." That this latter declaration is the result of a true insight into the condition of the country by those who know it best, that it is the only conclusion to which a thoughtful lover of that country can come, is made manifest by the following recapitulation of facts: Historically the Dominican Republic has never maintained any real independence, with the exception of the very brief period after its first separation from Spain, it has never seen a day when its most bitter foe, the Haytian Republic, has not been in defiant possession of a valuable portion of its territory.

There is but one chance for that Republic ever to recover its independence—to become, after a proper period of probation, one of a Union of States—the freedom and substantial independence of each being guaranteed by the strength of all.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, the Commissioners are firmly persuaded that the annexation of San Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytian than to the Dominican people. This benefit would arise—first, from the example which would doubtless be afforded of a well-regulated, orderly and prosperous State—the great need of that part of the world—and which it has as yet never seen. A second and more direct benefit would arise from the equitable establishment of a boundary line between the French-speaking and the Spanish-speaking nations upon that island, and its guarantee by a strong Power. This would end the exhausting border warfare, which has been one of the greatest curses of Hayti as well as of San Domingo, and would enable both to devote their energies thenceforward to the education of their people and the development of their resources. Respectfully submitted.

B. F. WADE.
ANDREW D. WHITE.
S. G. HOWE.

The President of the United States.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Working Women's Protective Union Anniversary—Addresses of Mr. Beecher, Dr. Tyng and Others.

Last evening, an anniversary meeting of the Working Women's Protective Union was celebrated at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

Mr. JAMES W. GERARD pleasantly set before a large and appreciative audience the aims and motives of the Association, as well as its experiences and doings during its seven years and a half of existence, during which time 103,000 women and girls had applied for assistance, and very many of them received aid, not in actual money, but by being provided with work, which was paid for—miserably, it was true, but paid. They wanted $50,000 in order that this good thing might go on, and he proposed that the Legislature be applied to for $25,000, and they would get the balance.

Rev. H. TYNG said a few words in support of Mr. GERARD'S remarks, but thought that the community, not the Legislature, should meet the emergency.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said: That although he had just been alluded to as a prophet, he confessed that he had not made much of things that had not come to pass, only of things that had. In reference to the Working Women's Protective Union, he considered that next to its refusal, the worst thing was charity, for it ruined as many as it cured by taking away self-reliance. In general, charitable help should be given through the family institutions; that the best thing was to give courage, and teach the poor to make the best use of what they had. The woman who had the power to manage wisely, and knew how to impart the knowledge, if she did not give away one single dollar might yet do incalculable good. But in great cities household charities could not do enough, and this institution, he took it, supplemented the family one, and took care of the vast number who needed help. The generous sympathies of mankind took care of prosperous women, but the homeless, how did they fare when thrown on the generosity of the community? We liked the angelic, but then there was the element of humanity. He spoke in commendatory terms of the Courts which had taken such an interest in the measure. There were human vermin who made profit out of sewing-girls; beat them out of a week's work, and robbed them of their deposit money besides, on the plea that they had spoiled their work. These miscreants enjoyed their villainies as much as the spider relished the blood of its victim. That institution compelled these men to disgorge. The Legislature had done a good thing in allowing certain protection to women. He was at war with brother TYNG, and thought they should go to Albany for $25,000, not because the community would not furnish what was necessary, but because it would keep $25,000 from mischief. He took cheer from that auspicious night when he saw so goodly an attendance. Might God befriend the poor and bless those who befriend them. He closed with the Savior's words, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these my brethren, ye do it unto me."

The Reform Meeting To-Night.

The attendance at the meeting in Cooper Institute this evening is expected to be very large and earnest in its denunciation of the frauds attempted by the Ring. The speech of the evening will be delivered by Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, who, in the course of his remarks, will present some facts which will startle the community. The gentlemen who are in charge of this movement for political reform are determined to carry out their views, and present them in such a shape as will command the attention of every one who has the interests of the City and State at heart. They do not propose to establish any new party, but to perfect an organization of men of both parties, for the sole purpose of effecting reform, and exposing and uprooting the corruption which now exists. This meeting will be the first of a series which are to be held for the purpose of awakening the people to a sense of their danger, and providing a remedy. It should be well attended, and in every respect worthy to be called a mass-meeting.

Methodist New-York East Conference.

The New-York East Conference met at the M. E. Church, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday morning. About 200 ministers were present. Bishop SCOTT presided. Measures were instituted to erect a monument over the grave of Bishop KINSLEY, who died last year, in Syria. The project of establishing a Methodist Seminary at Stamford will occupy the attention of the Conference.

Rev. FRIEND W. SMITH, of Easton, Conn., a venerable divine of fifty years' standing, and who was to have delivered an address before the Convention yesterday afternoon, died suddenly while at the breakfast-table, on Tuesday morning. Very interesting and feeling allusions were made to the event during the afternoon sessions. Rev. Dr. CURRIER, of the *Christian Advocate & Journal*, delivered an address in place of the deceased.

Disaster at Sea.

The iron sailing vessel *Hudson*, which left this port for New-Orleans on Friday last, was found, on Tuesday last, almost a wreck by the steamer *Ashland*, off Chincoteague Bay. Two of the masts of the *Hudson* were gone, and she was drifting about in a helpless condition when found by the *Ashland*.

RULLOFF DOOMED.

The Final Act of Justice—His Confession of the Crime.

The Removal from Binghamton to Elmira—Startling Incidents on the Journey and in the Court-Room—Sentence: To be Hanged May 18.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

Accompanied by the strongest proofs of the universal detestation in which he is held, EDWARD H. RULLOFF today made his last earthly journey, except that one of a hundred steps from his cell to the gallows, which he is now irrevocably doomed to undertake. Having baffled the law during thirty years of willful crime, and having exhausted every technicality to avoid the punishment due his last dreadful deed, he was, by the action today of the Supreme Court at Elmira, deprived of his last expedient; and now he stands face to face with a doom no power on earth except Executive interference can put from him.

RULLOFF'S EFFORTS TO ESCAPE THE GALLOWS.

It is not necessary to recall the facts of the murder of FREDERICK A. MIRRICK, of which RULLOFF stands convicted, as the TIMES published full and accurate details at the time of the trial at Binghamton in January last. A brief review, however, of the subsequent legal proceedings is necessary to a full understanding of the events of the day. After the conviction, the prisoner was sentenced by Judge HOGEBOOM to be hanged on the 3d of March. But on the 25th of January Judge HOGEBOOM granted a writ of error, and the case went to the Supreme Court, General Term, of the Third Department, then sitting at Albany, where it was heard at the February term, and the judgment below affirmed. RULLOFF, by his counsel, then applied to Judge RAPALLO, of the Court of Appeals, at his residence in New-York City, who, upon the 28th of February, granted a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, with a stay of proceedings, which made the sentence of Judge HOGEBOOM inoperative as to the day named. The case was fully argued before the Court of Appeals on the 15th ult., and a few days afterward that tribunal unanimously affirmed the judgment. The day for the execution being then passed the Court of Appeals also remanded the prisoner to the Supreme Court General Term, for the naming of another day of execution. The record of these facts being certified to, Hon. THEODORE MILLER, Presiding Judge of the Third Department, issued a writ of habeas corpus to Sheriff MARTIN, requiring the prisoner to be produced before the Court at Elmira, today. It will now be understood how RULLOFF, who has gone through all the Appellate Courts in far less time than any murderer ever did before, came legally today, and for the last time, before a tribunal, and it remains to be told next how he got there physically, and what befel him when there.

RULLOFF IN PUBLIC—APPEARANCE.

In the gray dawn of this morning which was bitter cold for the season, RULLOFF emerged for the first time since January from the solitude of his Binghampton prison to encounter the gaze of curious thousands. Chained to Policeman DURROW, and having as a guard Sheriff MARTIN, Chief of Police FLYNN, and several subordinate officers, he walked to the Binghamton depot. Early as it was, an immense crowd pressed roughly about him for even a glimpse of his face. If the moments thus spent in waiting for the cars were moments of agony, he showed no sign of it in his expression or demeanor. Hemmed in by the surging crowd made for the movement by morbid curiosity as callous as himself, he gave it stare for stare with perfect indifference. He was in perfect physical condition as he stood before them, and many remarked that he looked even better than when upon his trial. His clothes were the same he then wore and were a little more worn than then, and the dye had gone out of his hair and whiskers, leaving the first a dusty brown and the other a faded blue, mixed with gray. This fact made his face more unpleasant than ever, and when he smiled, as he often did during this ghastly day, his laugh seemed more than ever before like that of a hyena, and I have never seen this man's features relax in a smile without being reminded of a singularly morose beast of that species I once saw stirred up in a menagerie.

Presenting this appearance, and preserving throughout that perfectly unmoved demeanor that with him is the callousness of depravity, he started from Binghamton at 6½ A. M., in a special car furnished Sheriff MARTIN. At every town on the way—for the train was a local one, stopping everywhere—without the slightest provocation, the prisoner was met by the same morbid curiosity which he had encountered at the start. At Owego and Waverley the crowds were unusually large, and being fierce in proportion to size, swarmed around, upon, and, in spite of guarded doors, into the car to gaze upon a manacled man as they would upon a wild beast of some hitherto unknown species. By the time his journey commenced RULLOFF had tired of being a show for the multitude, for as soon as he took his seat he drew down the blind of the car-window beside him, and always did so when the train stopped at a station. At other times the blind was up, and he gazed steadfastly at the country through which he was passing.

AT ELMIRA.

At Elmira he was pounced upon by a most eager multitude, that made the journey from the depot to the Court-house one of great difficulty and no little hazard, as the prisoner and his escort were in danger of being trampled down by the general eagerness to catch a glimpse of the criminal's face. But with the hardy officers buffeting right and left with little ceremony and less softness, the short distance was soon passed and the Court-house gained. The vast chamber was already crammed without and within the bar, so that great confusion and delay was encountered in getting the prisoner before the Court, composed of Hon. THEODORE MILLER, Presiding Justice, and Hon. PLATT POTTER and Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, Associate Justices, all of whom were already in their places. Silence being at length restored, Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN rose and said that EDWARD H. RULLOFF being before the Court, he was present to argue any matters of law which might possibly be urged in his behalf, but, understanding the prisoner to be present without counsel, he would resign the case into the hands of the District-Attorney of Broome County. Mr. HOPKINS then rose, and having briefly recited the various legal steps by which the prisoner had reached the Court, moved that the sentence of the law be pronounced upon him.

RULLOFF'S LAST APPEAL.

Judge MILLER then addressing the prisoner in the usual form as to whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, RULLOFF stood and answered in the affirmative. It was evident with his first word that this man had nerves which could be shaken. While he could maintain complete mastery of the play of his features; he could not control his voice, which was so low and tremulous that he was not understood a dozen feet away. He was fully aware of his condition, for, begging pardon for his trepidation as not unnatural under the circumstances, he stepped up to the seat of the Judges and thenceforward spoke more coherently, but in a low conversational tone. Almost pathetically saying that every man's hand had been against him, and every circumstance of the case twisted against him, he went on to lay bare his last hope by referring to the fact that, as he claims, new evidence has been discovered since his trial. This evidence, however, he immediately showed had always been in his possession, for he said he had told his counsel exactly where two pistols might be found in the Chenango River, which, being found and put in evidence, would acquit him of having fired the shot which killed MIRRICK. He then declared that one of these pistols had been found, and had been in possession of the prosecutor, but had not been brought forward, and he claimed that such being the case, it was imperative upon the Court to make fresh inquiry into the facts. When he had concluded his rambling, hesitating, and somewhat incoherent harangue with a motion to that effect, he added that in case the Court should decide that they had a purely ministerial duty to perform, he had something further to say which he had reduced to the form of an affidavit. When he sat down Mr. HOPKINS rose and said that after what had been stated he wished to declare, in the most public manner, that the prosecution had never had any such pistol as referred to by the prisoner, and had heard of the existence of such since the trial.

A silence then came for a moment, after which the Court, speaking through Mr. Justice MILLER, said they had nothing to do with any question of fact, and could not entertain any motion regarding any of the facts. The case in its judicial progress had got beyond the point where any review of any of the proceedings was possible in any Court, and all such matters are now for Executive consideration alone.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

RULLOFF then stepped forward again to the desk of the Judges, and in a low, but somewhat more steady voice, read an affidavit, which in its material parts, and so far as it purports to give the facts of the murder, is *verbatim*, as follows:

"When MIRRICK & BURROWS awokke JARVIS was in the rear building with the first parcel of goods, and there were only two of the men in the store. * * * MIRRICK had just turned over in bed, and was, perhaps, sleeping lightly, when the person in the rear building stepped incautiously upon a loose board, or stumbled against it, which awoke him. He and BURROWS both sprang up and made similar noises expressive of fright. They were told to keep still, and in that respect did so. BURROWS immediately attacked one of the men. MIRRICK turned for his pistol and snapped it in the face of the other. The man then advanced upon MIRRICK with a pistol, but told him to keep still, and he would not be hurt. MIRRICK grabbed for the mask upon the face of this man and tore it off. He was again told to keep still and he would not be hurt. But he was so evidently preparing to disregard this, that the man, not wishing to do him any harm, turned and ran down-stairs. At the foot he met JARVIS, and told him briefly what had occurred, and it was concluded to wait a moment and see what would be done with DEXTER. To DEXTER it was almost a matter of indifference whether he was arrested or not, and had MURICK and BURROWS proceeded only to secure his person, there would have been no thought of starving or of molesting them in so doing. But they proceeded at once in the most unequivocal manner to kill. The noise of the conflict was distinctly heard. BURROWS was heard to say, "Let's make short work of him." MURICK was seen twice to raise the stool-top and to bring it down. DEXTER was heard to groan, and twice to call for help. At this point the two men returned partly up the stairs, to where the conflict then was. One of them drew aside a cloth which had concealed the view, and saw DEXTER prostrate, his face covered with blood, and BURROWS holding him down, with his hands in a similar condition. Himself entirely unseen, this person could then easily have killed either MERRICK or BURROWS, or both of them, if he had any desire so to do, but he had not. To alarm them he fired one shot inside the bannister. This man remained upon the stairs to see what the effect of the firing would be. JARVIS had passed up behind him. JARVIS and MERRICK clinched at the head of the stairs, and moved eastward nearly across the store. BURROWS and DEXTER remained together, and moved a short distance. BURROWS here threw DAVENPORT again, and the third man came up stairs as he was bending over him. As he approached, BURROWS straightened up. DEXTER rose, was told to go down stairs, and did so, while BURROWS remained standing where he then was throughout the remainder of the affair.

When DEXTER had gone the third man went over to where MIRRICK and JARVIS then were; MIRRICK had caught JARVIS by a certain part of the body and appeared to be hurting him severely. Both were standing up, and remained so; their backs were partially toward each other. JARVIS was turning around and bending his body as if to break the hold, and with his left hand at or near MIRRICK'S neck was pushing him away. By placing one hand on the shoulder of each the third man endeavored to force them apart. JARVIS finally spoke to MIRRICK and said twice, "Stop that, or I'll shoot you," and soon after he was shot. JARVIS fired the shot that killed him. RULLOFF did not.

THE SENTENCE.

The condemned having finished reading this confession of his presence at the scene of the crime, and denial of the palpable fact that he fired the fatal shot, stepped back a few paces and stood waiting for his doom. Justice MILLER began by saying there was nothing in all the prisoner had said, nor in all that he had written to interfere with the discharge of the solemn duty resting upon the Court. He warned the prisoner not to trust in the hope of pardon, reprieve, or commutation, as he would find it groundless, and exhorted him to employ the brief remnant of his time on earth in preparing to meet his God. The sentence was then pronounced.

That the prisoner be remanded to the Binghamton Jail, there to remain in close confinement until the 18th day of May next, and on that day between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, within the said jail or the yard adjacent thereto, he should be hanged by the neck until he should be dead.

RULLOFF heard these dread words without the quivering of a muscle, and sat down almost with an expession of satisfaction upon his repulsive face.

BACK TO BINGHAMTON.

Immediately after the sentence he was taken to the Elmira Jail, and soon afterward to the depot, followed everywhere by the curious rabble. On the way back to Binghamton the scenes of the morning were repeated, but he was even more indifferent than before to the morbid crowds. He talked freely during the journey, and made some interesting additions to the confession he had made in Court. He said that it was JARVIS and DEXTER who robbed the store of HALBERT BROTHERS in the May previous to the murder, and that he saw these companions of his infamous years drowned in the Chenango River, and it will be remembered that when confronted with their bodies he declared solemnly that he had never seen either of them before. There are many mysteries connected with his life about which he has not yet spoken; but it is believed that from this time forth he will babble unceasingly, and, it may be, to some little extent, truthfully.

EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE THE GOVERNOR.

RULLOFF is to make an effort now for commutation of sentence, and it is believed that he is seeking favor in quarters for which he has hitherto had only hatred and contempt. There is a decided belief among those best informed that all applications to Gov. HOFFMAN will prove fruitless, for beside the remarks of Judge MILLER, it was noted that after the sentence Judge POTTER called up Sheriff MARTIN, and privately cautioned him to be very careful in guarding the prisoner, as there was no hope for him, and that all possible precautions must be taken to prevent him from committing suicide. Those who know him best believe RULLOFF too great a coward to attempt anything of the kind, but to guard against the possibility, he will not hereafter be left alone a single moment; waking or sleeping, henceforth, the sleepless law will be beside him to remind him that at last the day of reckoning for years of warfare on society, swiftly and surely approaches, and the score must at last be paid to the full, so far as his forfeited life can make recompense for the crimes he has committed.

FRIDAY TO BE NO LONGER "HANGMAN'S DAY."

One more singularity of this remarkable case must be noted. Nothing was said in the sentence about the day of the week, but the Judges were aware that the 18th of May is Thursday, and they purposely avoided the canonical "Hangman's Day." E. C.

Dangers and Duties of the Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The good news from Connecticut must not make us too sanguine or too careless. There is much yet to do, positively and negatively.

Last week I began a letter to the TIMES. When it was nearly finished I determined to wait till after the Connecticut election. Meanwhile appeared your leader of Saturday, (the 1st,) and anticipated a good deal of what I had to say, even to the very words in one sentence. Nevertheless, I have resolved to send you what I then wrote, even at the risk of seeming to have copied from or repeated your article, for the counsel is good enough to bear repetition.

Had the leaders of the Republican Party only possessed ordinary prudence and common sense, they might have wiped the Democratic Party out of existence, despite all its organization, within a year from the close of the war. Instead of which they played such a series of fantastic tricks, that, had the Democrats on their side only possessed a little decency and honesty—had they, for instance, repudiated repudiation and indorsed revenue reform, instead of doing just the reverse, at their Presidential Convention—they would already have deprived the Republicans of power. GRANT'S election they could, indeed, hardly have prevented, but they might have gained, by this time, a majority in the House and most of the State Legislatures. In short, for several years, one of our great parties has owed existence, and the other power, to the blunders of its opponents.

Now, the blunders of political opponents may be very good stock in trade as far as they go, but there is this to be remembered about them, that *they always tell more against the Administration than against the Opposition.* In the latter, not being in power, its blunders are things of the past; time has thrown a vail over them to some extent, while the errors of the party in power are always fresh and exposed to daily criticism.

The weakness of the other anchor on which so many of our Republicans seem content to rest has been so often exposed that it is not necessary to say much about it. The past services of a party, however great, recede more and more into the past as time advances, till depending on them is something like a man's depending on the merits of his ancestors.

The Republican Party must not trust blindly and supinely to Democratic blunders or to its own past services. It must do something, and a good many things for the present. But there are also some things which it must not do.

It must not ally itself, even indirectly as it has done in Massachusetts and elsewhere, with the aquarian Prohibitionists. Not only are the proceedings of these fanatics dangerous in themselves to the first principles of political and social liberty, but they are rendered still more perilous by the "log-rolling" of the aquarian with other disorganizing movements, such as the "Labor" and the "Woman's Rights." If there is anywhere in the country a communist, a socialist, a free-lover, that man or woman is pretty certain to be an aquarian. If there is anywhere a desperate iconoclast who can suggest or produce nothing practical or positive, but only stand like an old woman in the market-place, scolding at everything that is—a Wendell Phillips, in short—that person is sure to be a prohibitive aquarian. If there is anywhere a half-crazy theorist, who has run into the ground whatever good ideas he started with, and wants to cut everybody's physiological and social coat according to his own very imperfect and scanty cloth—a Dio Lewis, in short—such a person is certain to be a prohibitive aquarian. Aquarianism is the rallying-point for every wild, crude and destructive notion; and the identification (even partial) of our party with it anywhere fastens on us an evil repute, and gives some color to the generally absurd claim of the Democrats, that they are the conservative party.

But there is a still stronger negative duty before the Republican Party. It must not remain under the delusion that the administration of public affairs consists in or can be carried on by a series of personal quarrels. The course of Congress—the Republican Party in Congress—this Winter has been so silly and degrading, so dishonorable to that body and to the country, that it is difficult to speak of it in detail or with patience. Revenue reform, civil service reform, the most pressing needs of the country, together with other secondary but still important matters, such as the income tax and international copyright, are either ignored altogether or slurred over, while two Senators slang each other, or one Senator attacks the President, or several members of the House mix up in a "free fight" about their personal affairs. Cannot these men emit and interchange their compliments through the medium of the Press? Has billingsgate itself no charms for them unless it can be uttered in the public halls and at the public expense? Have they really the fatuity to suppose themselves beings of so transcendant an importance that the whole political world should stand still in order that they may vent their private griefs and spites? And all this while the Democrats look on and laugh and pat these political suicides on the back. Fancy the Democrats patronizing SUMNER! Fancy the *World* patronizing him! One might suppose even SCHURZ would object to that sort of thing.

Well—if they and their followers persevere, they will go to their doom and drag us along with their eyes open. For if they have eyes they cannot help seeing what is before them. Do they want this whole country Tweeded and O'Halled and be-Paddied as your City is now? Do they want the Federal laws mis-executed by Rynderses as they were in BUCHANAN'S time? Do they want the Southern freedmen virtually re-enslaved and the universal jurisdiction of Judge Lynch re-established, without question at the South? Do they want the national credit destroyed and the national arm of defense paralyzed by repudiation? If so, they have only to go on, squabbling and bolting and attacking the President, who is not absolutely perfect, and in two years they will get their perfection—the perfection of scoundrelism. No difficulty about getting *that* from the Tammany Democracy.

CARL BENSON.

EASTER HATS for gentlemen at DUNLAP & CO.'S, No. 174 Fifth-avenue, and No. 589 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Amidon's Hat Establishment Removed from No. 649 Broadway to
NO. 220 5TH-AV.,
one door above 26th-st. Price for best quality of gentlemen's Silk Hats and ladies' Riding Hats reduced to $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.
AGENTS.

J. A. Jackson & Co., Boston.	W. S. Bullock & Co., Albany.
H. W. Mansfield, New-Haven.	Wm. H. Oakford, Philadelphia.
Bishop & Barnes, Chicago.	T. C. Jones, St. Paul.
John Sabey, Jr., Syracuse.	

Attention is called to the sale of the valuable dwellings to be offered by auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., viz.:
FIRST-AVENUE.—Three-story basement high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 401 East 57th-st., north-east corner 1st-av.; house 17.9x40, lot 57.2 feet deep.
HIGH-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The beautiful two-story basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop house No. 214 High-st., near Hudson-av.; house 19x36.1, lot 107 feet deep.

Royal Havana Lottery—EXTRAORDINARY.—In drawing of April 25 the capital price will be $200,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Show-Card Mounting and Finishing.—The HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, No. 35 Dey-st., defy competition in QUALITY or PRICE.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Spring Suits and Overcoats in great variety at COLFAX & OVERTON'S, Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

DIED.

BAYLEY.—At the Getty House, Yonkers, on Wednesday, 5th inst., RICHARD BAYLEY, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, April 8, 1871.

BROOKS.—On the 4th instant, in Philadelphia, CARRIE MONROE, youngest daughter of Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., formerly of this City, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment at Mount Auburn, Boston, Mass.

DODGE.—On Saturday, April 1, at the residence of his parents, Mount Hope, Orange County, N. Y., JAMES HALL DODGE, aged 36 years.

DUNCAN.—On the 3d inst., after a short illness, JANE, daughter of the late John and Jane Duncan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 304 5th-av., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

GROGAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on 4th inst., CATHARINE GROGAN, for twenty years a faithful domestic in the family of Joseph B. Lockwood.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, East 28th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

HOOLE.—On Monday, April 3, 1871, EDMUND HOOLE, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as the members of Globe Lodge No. 588 and Corinthian Chapter No. 159, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 281 Graham-st., near DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEGGAT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 7, OPHELIA, wife of Andrew R. Leggat, and daughter of Alexander and Lauretta Slater.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 7, at 3 P. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

The funeral services will take place at Dover, on Wednesday, at 12 M. His remains will be brought on to Green-Wood for interment. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in waiting at Catharine-st. Ferry, on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

PINNEO.—April 4, at New-Iberia, La., W. W. PINNEO, in the 36th year of his age.

MEEKS.—April 3, 1871, at Dover, N. J., MICHAEL MEEKS, (brother of the late Joseph Meeks,) aged 82 years.

SMITH.—In Easton, Conn., Rev. FRIEND W. SMITH, of the New-York East Conference, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place at Bridgeport, Conn., Friday, at 2½ P. M.

STEINBERGER.—On Wednesday, April 5, 1871, at Pueblo, Colorado, SUSAN D., wife of Dr. A. Steinberger, aged 67 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

THORNE.—On Monday, April 3, Mrs. ELIZABETH THORNE, wife of Capt. Thomas W. Thorne, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, Augustus J. Moran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 251 East 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, April 6, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
BALTIMORE AMERICAN
AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
ESTABLISHED IN
MORNING, 1774. AND WEEKLY
AFTERNOON EDITIONS.
Merchants and others seeking Southern or Western trade will find
THE AMERICAN
an advertising medium
UNSURPASSED BY ANY NEWSPAPER SOUTH,
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No. 686 BROADWAY, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.,
Offer
A very full line of GORHAM PLATED WARE, at manufacturer's prices.
Also, of own manufacture, warranted best plate, SPOONS, FORKS, TEA-SETS, CASTERS, ICE-PITCHERS, WAITERS, &c., &c.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

DENTISTRY.—GOLD, PLATINA AND rubber work of every description; superior gold and platina fillings; extracting under gas; terms low. DR. WAIT & SON, No. 30 20th-st. Call and examine references and styles.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD-BALLS, solid sleeve-buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

$480,000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 25. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,264.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustentation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest, though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the BITTERS. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion, complicated with biliousness, and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GENTS' $8 SILK HATS FOR $7.
SUCCESS WARRANTS PROGRESSION.
OUR $7 HAT IS A SUCCESS.
We now offer our regular $8 Dress Hat for $7.
THIS IS PROGRESS.
THE TIMES DEMAND IT!
GENTLEMEN EXPECT IT!!
WE WILL DO IT!!!
Retrenchment, economy, activity, and getting back to first principles, is the order of the day.
EXAMINE, COMPARE, BUY.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.
Boys' & Youths' Hats in great variety, moderate prices.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Soup Tureens, $2 25; worth $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Covered Dishes, $1; worth $2.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Chamber Sets, colored English goods, 11 pieces, $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, best plate, handsomely engraved, $29 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of Silver-plated Ware at less than maker's prices.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Everything in the way of China, Glass, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 621 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, April 8, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 5½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES, SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., proprietor of the Chat. Leoville and Brown Chantenac Clarets. For sale by Grocers and Wine-dealers. SCHULTZE & TAILER, sole agents for the United States, New-York.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET, half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON SATURDAY.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY,
ON THE GENESIS OF SPECIES.
By ST. GEORGE MIVART.
One vol., 12mo, with Illustrations.

PRINCESS LOUISE—MARQUIS OF LORNE.

EVERY SATURDAY,
FOR THIS WEEK,
CONTAINS SUPERB PORTRAITS OF
THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
THE MARQUIS OF LORNE,
WITH A LARGE ARRAY OF OTHER
ATTRACTIVE PICTURES,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF READING,
INCLUDING
CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY,
A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION.

From the Boston Post.

It is no less creditable to the literary morality than to the enterprise of the house of James R. Osgood & Co., that those publishers offer a standing rebuke to the prevailing American sin of piracy. By paying Mr. Charles Reade a large sum for advance sheets of his new novel, they afford an honest remuneration to the author, and at the same time are able to present it to the American public fresh and three weeks in advance of its arrival in this country in any other form. There is no doubt that this enterprise pays; for, aside from the public appreciation of fair dealing, Mr. Reade's fiction excites so ravenous an appetite in its readers that no one who gets its fresh in EVERY SATURDAY will be content to await its slower piratical publication elsewhere.

For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.
Late TICKNOR & FIELDS and FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 13 Astor-place, New-York.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I. THE STORY OF MY LIFE.
By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. With a portrait of the author. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth. Price, $2.
*** The American edition of Hans Christian Andersen's "Story of My Life" will have special interest as containing an addition to the Danish version of the past fourteen years, written out by the author for his American readers, and now first translated into English. The entire book, indeed, is new in its present form, for the little volume called "The True Story of My Life" is only a translation from a brief German sketch, and this is a full translation of the complete work. As Andersen's early life was full of curious romance, and his maturity has been spent roving about Europe among the Literati, the book will contain abundant material of a lively nature.
II. THREE SUCCESSFUL GIRLS.
By JULIA CROUCH. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
*** A bright, animated novel of three young girls leaving a Connecticut home to try their fortune in New-York as three young men might do. The fortunes of a year are told, and the reader is let into the secret of their success. They are no angular, uncomfortable girls, these three, but lively, irrepressible and genuine girls of character and pluck. Every one will agree that they earned their success by pretty hard rubs.
III. THE LIFE OF NATHANIEL GREENE,
Major-General in the Army of the Revolution. By GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, author of "Historical View of the American Revolution." 8vo. Volume II. Price $4.
IV. SOUTH'S SERMONS.
Sermons preached upon several occasions by ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. Vols. IV. and V., completing the work. 8vo, cloth. Price per volume, $4.
LATELY PUBLISHED.

CLEMENT'S HAND-BOOK OF ART	$3 25
ANDERSEN'S STORIES AND TALES	2 25
FROM FOURTEEN TO FOURSCORE	1 50
HOWELLS' SUBURBAN SKETCHES	1 75
THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE. GRAY	1 75

*** Any of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of prices annexed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THIS PRESENT AFTERNOON, (Thursday, April 6,)
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
Reprinted from "The (London) Academy,"
AN ELABORATE REVIEW AND CRITICISM of
MR. DARWIN'S
DESCENT OF MAN.
By
ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, F. R. G. S., &c.
Author of
"Travels in the Malay Archipelago," "Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selections," &c., &c.
Price 25 cents.
New-York: AUGUST BRENTANO,
Book-seller and Publisher, No. 33 Union-square.
*** The Trade supplied by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

POLITICAL.

HON. CHARLES S. SPENCER WILL address the Union Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at their rooms, corner of Pitt and Broome sts.
E. ELLIOT, President.
JOSHUA HEALEY, JAMES H. ANDERSON, Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange was active yesterday, (April 5,) and the attendance large, while a greater degree of interest was manifested in the transactions than in those of the day previous, the bidding being quicker and more spirited. As an unusual circumstance, and worthy of remark, it may be stated that all the pieces of property offered by the various auctioneers engaged in sales, were disposed of, and at no stand was there any under bidding, a fact exceedingly gratifying to those having the true interests of real estate at heart. The result of the day's work was a good one.

The auction attracting the greatest crowd of buyers, and not unnaturally, was that conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., the continuation sale of Central Park lots belonging to the estate of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, deceased, at which the sixty-six lots remaining unsold on Tuesday were disposed of. The prices realized for the choice lots offered were better than those of the day before, although the general average was not so large. The sixty-six lots brought in the aggregate $229,225, the average per lot being nearly $3,475. Of these lots, however, twenty-seven are situated as high up-town as One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, for which, of course, lower figures were expected. The best lots offered yesterday were those embraced in the block bounded by Eighth avenue, (Central Park,) One Hundred and Tenth-street, Morningside-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, thirty in all, and they sold together for $141,000; average, $4,700 each. The block immediately south of this, the southern boundary being One Hundred and Eighth-street, all the others the same, comprising twenty-nine lots, brought only $93,225; average about $3,215. The location of the lots in the upper block, it must be admitted, present some superior advantages, particularly in connection with the proposed Morningside Park, but these advantages are more than compensated for in the advanced prices, and the figures may, therefore, be termed better than those of Tuesday. The list of lots sold, with full details as to prices, purchasers, &c., will be found, as usual, appended. The sale of this valuable estate is now concluded, and the auction may be regarded as an event in the history of New-York real estate; for, never before, since the creation of Central Park, and the consequent rise of property in the vicinity, has a sale of City lots so extensive been projected, or one more worthy the consideration of investors and the public. Conducted with skill and fairness, both of the late auctions in connection with the Wilkins property, have met with well merited success, while the results achieved have not only exceeded the expectations of the owners of the realty, but in their reflex influence upon the market in determining values and establishing confidence, cannot fail to exert a good effect. The following is in brief a recapitulation of the two sales: March 23, 102 lots sold; amount realized, $768,750; average per lot, about $7,537. April 4 and 5, 234 lots sold; total realized, $952,900; average, nearly $4,075 per lot. Grand aggregate both auctions, 336 lots sold; amount realized, $1,721,650; grand average per lot, about $5,115.

The next most important sale of yesterday was one conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, at which, although an entirely different class of property from that above referred to was offered, public attention was attracted thereto and general interest excited. The auction was held by order of the executors of JOHN MCINTOSH, deceased, and the sale embraced the disposition of a large lot of tenement property, fee and leasehold, situated on West Sixteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The total sum realized was $99,500, and the prices, although in some instances considered low, were nearly up to the estimated value prior to the transaction. The buildings for the most part are not in first-class order, nor is the neighborhood particularly desirable, still the figures of the sale were only about fair. All the property was sold to bona fide purchasers. For particulars reference is made to the summary annexed, where, in addition to other facts stated, the rentals of buildings, when made public by the auctioneer, are in each case given. The sale appeared to give satisfaction both to purchasers and to those interested in the estate.

The sales made by other auctioneers were as follows:

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, two lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and two lots in the rear, on One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, sold in the aggregate for $17,225, a price seemingly low, were it not for the fact that a heavy expense is entailed upon the buyer to remove the rock upon the premises. Details in summary.

By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee. Premises No. 131 Lexington-avenue, east side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, sold for $20,550, including amount of mortgage foreclosed, $16,000, to JOHN SCOTT.

By JAMES R. MILLER, by order of the executors of J. R. PETERS, deceased, a small lot, with the improvements thereon, on the north-west corner of Thomas and Church streets, sold for $10,000 to HARRIMAN & WALLACE; also, at another executor's sale, a small lot, known as No. 106 Cliff-street, south-east corner of Hague-street, sold to PATRICK MCBRIDE for $3,300.

By WM. KENNELLY, the last sale of the day, a house and lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, sold to J. D. LEWIS for $7,150. Full particulars of all these transactions will be found below.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, quite a large number of sales of property in that city were effected, under the direction of J. COLE as auctioneer. Mr. COLE being ill, did not officiate, however, his assistant, Mr. GRAHAM acting for him. The attendance was rather small, the bidding inactive, and business dragged. The lots on Park-avenue and Floyd-street, advertised to be sold, were withdrawn. A list of the property disposed of will be found annexed, as in the case of New-York sales; such transactions as we believe to have been doubtful as to a transfer of title being marked nominal.

For today, at the Exchange in this City, a number of sales are advertised, at which some very valuable and desirable property will be offered. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., in addition to an extensive list of improved real estate, will sell a large number of building lots—a partition sale—while E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will offer property located both in this City and Brooklyn.

New-York Exchange Sales, Wednesday, April 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Wilkins Estate—Continuation Sale.)

1 lot s. w. corner 8th-av. and 110th-st., 25.5x100, L. J. Philips, purchaser	$12,000
1 lot w. s. 8th-av., 25.5 ft. s. of 110th-st., adjoining above, 25.2x100, same buyer	7,450
2 lots w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size, J. Pangburn, $6,725 each	13,450
2 lots w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, each same size, B. P. Fairchild, $6,550 each	13,100
1 lot w. s. 8th-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 109th-st., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	7,100
1 lot n. w. corner 8th-av. and 109th-st., adjoining above, 25.5x100, same buyer	9,200
3 lots n. s. 110th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11, M. Hartley, $4,300 each	12,900
3 lots s. s. 110th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $3,550 each	10,650
1 lot s. e. corner Morningside-av. and 110th-st., 23.5x100, Austin Hall	6,050
1 lot e. s. Morningside-av., 23 ft. 5 in. s. of 110th-st., 22.6x100, adjoining above, same buyer	3,900
2 lots e. s. Morningside-av., adjoining above, each same size, M. Hartley, $3,250 each	6,500
1 lot s. s. 110th-st., 100 ft. e. of Morningside-av., 20x90.11, A Hall	3,050
1 lot n. e. corner Morningside-av. and 109th-st., 20x100.5, F. Higgins	4,300
3 lots e. s. Morningside-av., 25ft. 2 in. n. of 109th-st., each 25.2x100, adjoining above, same buyer, $2,800 each	8,400
2 lots n. s. 109th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., each 25x100.11, M. Hartley, $3,000 each	6,000
3 lots n. s. 109th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $2,900 each	8,700
1 lot n. s. 109th-st., 100 ft. e. of Morningside-av., adjoining above, 20x100.11, Francis Higgins	2,450
1 lot n. w. corner 8th-av. and 111th-st., 25.2½x100, Wm. Lalor	7,950
2 lots w. s. 8th-av., 25.2 ft. n. of 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same buyer, $5,250 each	10,500
1 lot w. s. 8th-av., adjoining above, same size, same buyer	5,200
1 lot n. s. 111th-st., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11, Wm. Lalor	2,975
2 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, S. Bernhard, $2,900 each	5,800
2 lots n. s. 111th-st., adjoining above, each same size, George King, $2,750 each	5,500
1 lot n. w. corner 9th-av. and 124th-st., 25.2x100, B. P. Fairchild	4,000
1 lot w. s. 9th-av., 25 ft. 2 in. n. of 124th-st., adjoining above, 25.3x100, same buyer	2,750
1 lot w. s. 9th-av., adjoining above, same size, George R. Schieffer	3,050
1 irregular lot w. s. 9th-av., corner Manhattan-st., adjoining above, 12.1x26.5 and 76.6x25.3x100, same buyer	3,050
2 lots n. s. 124th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.11, B. P. Fairchild, $1,900 each	3,800
4 lots n. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, A. Jacobs, $1,800 each	7,200
3 lots n. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, B. Lehmaier, $2,000 each	6,000
14 lots n. s. 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, A. Bernheimer, $1,875 each	26,250

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

(McIntosh Estate—Fee Property.)

3-story brick house and lot, No. 245 West 16th-st., n. s., 303.11 ft. e. of 8th-av., house 19x40, lot 19x92, Edward Price, purchaser	$10,800
3-story double brick-front house and lot, No. 247 West 16th-st., n. s., 266 ft. e. of 8th-av., adjoining above, house 37.11x32.10, lot 37.11x92, w. s. 80 ft., Michael Sweeney	13,700
4-story brick house, (front,) 3-story frame house (rear) and lot, No. 232 West 16th-st., s. s., 336.11 ft. e. of 8th av., front house 44.2x26.3, rear house 25.6x22.6, lot 25.9x about 103.3, John Eggers	18,500
3 three-story frame houses, (front;) 2 three-story brick buildings, (rear,) and plot of ground Nos. 234, 236 and 238 West 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above; front houses each 18x38; rear houses respectively 47.6x22.8 and 24.6x22.8; plot 54.3x about 103.3; rear irregular, about 72 ft.; rental of entire premises, $3,344 per annum; J. J. West	17,800
Three-story brick-front house and lot, No. 240 West 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above; house 22.3x40; lot 19.7x about 80; R. P. Percy	8,650

(Leasehold Property—Same Estate.)

2 3-story brick houses, (front,) 2 3-story brick houses, (rear,) and plot of ground, Nos. 242 and 244 West 16th-st., s. s., 218.6 ft. of 8th-av., front houses each 22.3x40, rear houses 22.8x25, plot 44.7x103.3, rent of premises per year $2,500, Astor lease, 16 years to run, ground rent $425 per annum, Wm McDermot, purchaser	$7,950
3-story brick house, (front,) 3-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 246 West 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above, front house 25 by about 40, rear house 22.8x25, lot 25x103.3, rental per year $1,554, lease 18 years to run, ground rent $240, Simon Jessuren	4,550
2 3-story brick houses, (front,) 2 3-story brick houses, (rear,) and plot of ground, Nos. 248 and 250 W. 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above, front houses, each 25 by about 40, rear houses 22.8x25, plot 50x103.3; annual rental $3,100, Astor lease, 17 years to run, ground-rent $480 per annum, B. P. Fairchild	8,600
2 3-story brick houses, (front,) 2 3-story brick houses, (rear,) and plot of ground, Nos. 252 and 254 W. 16th-st., s. s., adjoining above, front and rear houses in size same as above, size of plot same, rental and terms of lease same, G. B. Deane	8,950

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot n. e. corner 5th-av. and 118th-st., 25.5x110, John D. Meyer, purchaser	$7,400
1 lot e. s. 5th-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 118th-st., adjoining above, 25x110, same buyer	4,700
1 lot n. s. 118th-st., 110 ft. e. of 5th-av., in rear of above, 25x100.10, W. Church	2,625
1 lot n. s. 118th-st., adjoining above, same size, Chas. Whittock	2,500

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 131 Lexington-av., e. s., 44 ft. 2 in. n. 29th-st., house 21.10x50, lot 21.10x80, John Scott, purchaser	$20,550

By James M. Miller.

1 lot with buildings thereon n. w. corner Thames and Church sts., lot 14.9x32.5x12.11x32.11, Harriman & Wallace, purchasers	$10,000
1 lot No. 106 Cliff-st., s. e. corner Hague-st., 23.8 x29.2x28.4x36.6, Patrick McBride	3,300

By Wm. Kennelly.

3-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 134 East 128th-st., 405 ft. w. 3d-av., lot 17x99.11, J. D. Lewis, purchaser	$7,150

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, April 5.

BROOKLYN.

By James Cole.

2-story frame house and lot, No. 156 Adams-st., s. w. corner of High-st., house 22x30, lot 25x 60.2, James Sample, purchaser	$7,950
2-story brick house and lot, No. 416 Flushing-av., s. e. corner of Skillman-st., house 16.9x 25.11, lot 16.9x50.11, Peter Clark	4,600
2-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 418 and 420 Flushing-av., n. s., adjoining above, houses each, 16.8x28.10, lots each 16.8x about 52.6, same buyer as above, $2,525 each	5,050
2-story and basement frame house and 3 lots, s. s. of 21st-st., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., house, 25x 36, lots, together, 74x100, Daniel Gallagher	5,300
2 lots in rear of above, n. s. of 22d-st., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x100 Martin Burn, $1,000 each	2,000
2-story and basement frame house and lot, n. s. 4th-av., 66.8 ft. e. of 13th-st., house 16.8x30, lot 16.8x97.10, Chas. H. Spencer	3,350
3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 379 State-st., n. s., 167.4 ft. e. of Bond-st., house 17.8x50, lot 17.8x100, James O'Brien	7,500
3 lots s. s. Flushing-av., 225 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., each 25x100, Andrew Wakefield, (nominal sale,) $925 each	2,775
2 lots n. s. Quincy-st., 250 ft. w. of Reid-av., each 25x100, Mr. McGraw, (nominal sale,) $790 each	1,580
1 lot s. s. Hickory-st., 275 ft. w. of Reid-av., in rear of one of above lots, 25x100, (nominal sale,) same buyer	725

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses. from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 713 Broadway,
Offers for let or lease:

The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; NO LIQUOR.

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 50x63, known as No. 21 University-place, with private stable and large court-yard, together with No. 33 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 27x64x92, whole plot being 50x150 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement, 20 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor house. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 47th-st., North River, and No. 2 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—On University-place, near Union-square, a four-story brick and brown-stone (corner) house, 24.6x75x 100, and very valuable for business purposes; only $25,000; ground rent, $200 per annum.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE, AT CARMANSVILLE, 375 feet from Grand Boulevard, 102 feet from Broadway, house, stable and four lots, 100x99.11, situated on high ground; house new, 32x35; also, furniture, three horses, wagons, &c. Apply to J. B. AITKEN, No. 51 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMplete small houses in the City, in 52d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; house 15 by 50, lot 15 by 100; will be sold with mirrors, chandeliers, &c.; price, $16,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—WE offer in this street, near Madison-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, over 34 feet wide; also, a stable with the house.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, about 17x40x63 feet, in complete order, situated in West 41st-st., near Broadway; price $16,000; $10,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PLOT OF THIRteen lots, fronting on Boulevard, 88th-st. and 11th-av., together being one-half of block between Boulevard and 11th-av., south side 88th-st.; terms liberal. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, $16,500; $3,000 cash; all improvements; possession; fine neighborhood; must be sold. Apply to owner, on premises, No. 149 40th-st., half block from Broadway cars.

ELEGANT HOUSE, 46TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, 20.10x60; sold cheap; rose-wood doors in perfect order; also several full fronts in that vicinity.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$14,500.—IS THIS CHEAP?—Three-story stone high-stoop, 20x 50x80, in West 40th-st.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TO BE SOLD—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop, 20x55, No. 100 West 87th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; worth looking after.
HATCH & RIKER.

$5,000.—$2,000 CASH—THREE-story frame house; water, gas, fixtures, marble mantels; No. 108 East 111th-st. Inquire of owner, No. 104 West 22d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $9,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 242 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIRST-CLASS FRAME COT-tage, ten rooms, basement and under cellar, gas, water, heater, &c., in good order, with piazza front and rear, and fine grape arbor, No. 274 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Apply upon the premises, or of J. W. VANDEWATER, No. 56 Ann-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—TWO-STORY AND French-roof frame house, No. 266 12th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; house 32x32, lot 36x100; terms easy. Inquire in the house at any time.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.

Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—TWENTY-FIVE miles from New-York, on Hudson River, for sale a new frame house, thoroughly built; has double Mansard slate roof, hot and cold water, bath-room, heater, gas, bells, ample closets, and every convenience; lot 36x152; location central, on high ground, convenient to depot, churches, schools, &c.; price, $7,500; terms very easy. Apply to Rev. Mr. GUILBERT, Tarrytown.

$750 CASH—BALANCE ON EASY terms, will buy a pretty house on Myrtle-av., near depot, at Whitestone; twenty-nine trains a day; twenty-five minutes from Hunter's Point; fine view of the Sound; in complete order, with bath, hot and cold water, &c.; ten large rooms; grounds 50x111; price $6,000, or to let for $600. Call on E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 47 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, furnished; houses for gardener, stable, large grapery, gardens, &c.; horses, cows, poultry, farming implements, &c., on the premises. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 83 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruit, forest shade-trees; large commodious residence; every convenience, gas, water, stream; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,
BERGEN POINT,
ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE,
WESTFIELD,
FANWOOD,
PLAINFIELD,
DUNNELLEN,
SOMERVILLE,
CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

A CHARMING PLACE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished, in the beautiful Saddle River Valley, ten minutes' drive from Hohokus Station, New-York and Erie Railroad. The estate of the late Judge Chas. W. Newton will sell or rent his country place as above, of about thirty acres. House is a cottage of eleven rooms, replete with every convenience—water, range, bath, &c.; grounds well stocked, stables new and ample; a most valuable trout preserve, partially stocked, goes with the property; also, two comfortable cottages for the help; place is now open for examination. Apply to GEORGE L. NICHOLS, executor, No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York, or refer to O. J. VICTOR, No. 98 William-st., or N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful country-seat at Irvington, on the Hudson; six acres of ground beautifully laid out; house with all modern improvements, hot and cold water throughout, two large bath-tubs, gas, furnace, &c.; conservatory for plants, fine wide piazza front and rear, commanding an extensive view of river and surrounding country; out-buildings, carriage-house, barn, stable, &c., all in best repair; the grounds are surrounded with rows of large maple and elm trees, and abundance of fruit. Call at office and see photograph. No incumbrance; terms easy. S. C. LUSK & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINing advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE, varying in prices from $5,000 to $75,000; also, unimproved property, in plots to suit, at the "West End," or near the depot. Cottages to rent, furnished or unfurnished. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed list giving full particulars mailed free.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON—Commodious house and out-buildings, fine views, healthful location, abundance of fruit, ninety acres of land, for sale very low, price $13,500. Apply to the owner upon the place, WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, Saugerties, N. Y.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., CHEAP, to close a mortgage, a two-story and attic house, containing seven rooms, and half an acre of ground, located on Spring-st.; will be rented if not sold. Apply to C. K. DABNEY, No. 17 Murray-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house for sale or to let, opposite First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill; modern improvements; ten rooms; barn, garden, fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon premises.

30,000 FEET WATER-FRONT and eighty acres high rolling land for sale, at Woodbridge, N. J.; deep water; will be sold at a bargain. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, TEN acres land, houses and fixtures for sale, or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, at Metuchen, N. J. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, A fine two-story and attic stone house, containing twelve rooms, together with a good garden and about five acres of ground; also, a two-story cottage, adjoining, containing fourteen rooms, with good garden and about six acres of ground; both are well supplied with fruit, situated on the road running from Eastchester to Westchester; 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge depot. For further particulars apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Reade and Centre sts.

HAVERSTRAW.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; piazza, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; communications by boat and rail three times daily; splendid view of the Hudson. For particulars address McB., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE CONtaining nine rooms, thirty miles from the City, one mile from depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; there is a splendid view from the house, and very healthy situation; garden and fruit, with pasturage for cow, if required; rent very low to a responsible party. For particulars inquire at No. 276 West 11th-st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A FIRST-class residence, with barn and out-houses, containing about five acres, fruit and ornamental trees; perfect, complete and desirable; situated one mile from West New-Brighton Ferry. Photograph of house shown by Mr. WHITE, No. 744 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, nicely furnished and in a delightful neighborhood; will be let to a small approved family for four or five months, at $150 per month. Apply to T. J. POTTER, No. 23 Bible House.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SPLENDID four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 24x50x 100, on East 50th-st.; contains all the latest improvements, frescoed throughout, and furnished most magnificently. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFULly situated country-seat in Huguenot Park, at New-Rochelle; first-class residence, stable, out-buildings, &c., four acres land, good garden, plenty of fruit; rent moderate to a responsible party. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SON, No. 361 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HANDsomely-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on East 41st-st., near 5th-av.; also two in West 47th-st., near 5th-av. Also, a revised list of furnished houses.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.—AN ELEGANT FULL-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in West 57th-st., near Broadway, Central Park and Grand Circle, to let low; also, a revised list of unfurnished dwellings to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house No. 278 President-st., (opposite Carroll Park,) Brooklyn; an excellent location; immediate possession; rent moderate. To examine, apply on premises; for terms to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE beautiful cottages of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rents low; access by Harlem boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st. to Astoria, or ferries from James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS.

AN EXTRA-SIZED THREE-AND-A-half-story desirable house, unfurnished, 50x60 feet, and eight full lots, all modern improvements, 60th-st., near Broadway, entrance to Central Park; rent moderate.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON CENTRAL-AV., Yonkers, half mile from Woodlawn depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—To let, in desirable locations, at reduced rentals, for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Murray Hill, 100 feet from 5th-av.—Four story, high stoop, brown stone, with steam heater, burglar alarm, billiard-table, all in complete order, to a private family only. Address Post-office Box No. 416.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO RENT, AT Morristown, N. J., the residence of John Hone. Parties wishing to see the place will please apply for a permit at the office of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR TO let, consisting of twelve rooms, including bathroom, with all modern improvements; No. 71 East 10th-st., north-east corner 6th-av.; rent $1,200 a year. Inquire of the owner H. ROSENTHAL, No. 51 3d-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET the second floor of a pleasantly-located house in the Ninth Ward, to a gentleman and wife; rent $35 to $40 per month, according to room required, including gas. Address J. K., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO RENT furnished house, with good garden; choice fruit; stable, &c.; five minutes from depot. For particulars apply at office, COLEMAN & KIRKLAND, No. 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STORE, eleven rooms, No. 333 Court-st., near Union; occupied a number of years as dry-goods and fancy-goods store; some furniture and counter. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND farms to let in all parts of New-Jersey. Detailed list can be had of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FROM MAY 1, A three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 121 West 32d-st., to be seen by permit.
R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT POUGHKEEPSIE—ON Mansion-square, the large and commodious house, No. 150 Mansion-st. The house is forty-two (42) feet square, besides the additions; on the first floor are two large drawing-rooms, 42x22, a library, dining-room, and Winter kitchen; a conservatory adjoins the drawing-room; a large hall runs the entire length of the house; on the second floor are eight rooms, each with a large closet or dressing-room attached; the attic has four fine rooms, besides a spacious lumber-room; in the cellar is the Summer kitchen, laundry, drying-room, milk-room, coal, wood and vegetable bins, together with an excellent furnace; pure well water, and Fox's patent filtered cistern; a large wood-house adjoins; gas throughout the house; the stables, cow-house, garden, orchard and pasture containing in all three acres, will be rented with the above premises if desired. Apply to ORIN TOWNSEND, No. 361 Main-st., or to WM. T. MERRITT, No. 8 Garden-st., Poughkeepsie.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 102 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement-house, No. 258 West 22d-st., near 9th-av. Apply to H. J. STORRS, Controller's Office, new Court-house.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or year, a handsomely furnished cottage house, nine rooms, pleasantly located; sidewalks to door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

TO RENT—FOR BOARD OF OWNER AND wife, country-seat, near the City. Office of H. B. STANTON, No. 4 Warren-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER, IN THE splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring sts. The stores, lofts and basements, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine eighty horse-power; Otis' patent elevators; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores 50x100, or four stores 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 25X35, WITH four large plate-glass windows, fronting on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av.

NO. 144 SULLIVAN-ST.—TO LET, store, cellar and dwelling, suitable for grocery and liquors. Call 10 to 12, till Saturday afternoon, at No. 389 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADway, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate; lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE five-story New-Brunswick stone-front store, No. 925 Broadway. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-street.

FOURTH-ST.—NO. 22 WEST, NEAR Broadway, suitable for a merchant-tailor, milliner, &c.; full width; improvements and gas-fixtures. Inquire at No. 37 West 35th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

No. 11 Pine-st., first floor,
WEDNESDAY, April 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

MITCHELL-PLACE, EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop house, No. 11 Mitchell-place, 180 feet east of 1st-av., together with that part of the private street known as Mitchell-place, lying directly in front of said house.

EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house, basement and sub cellar, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 233 East 78th-st., 13.10x50x102 2; all modern improvements, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; house in good repair.

Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
SPLENDID RESIDENCES.

EAST SIXTIETH-STREET—Four-story high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 244 and 246, between 3d and 2d avs.; first-class in every respect; hard-finished wood; all modern improvements.

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 127 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in splendid order, and contains all improvements.

EAST FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 115, between 4th and Lexington avs.; in fine order, and fitted with modern conveniences.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, peremptory sale, to close an estate. Splendid house and grounds in South Brooklyn. Valuable improved property on 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., comprising two dwellings; one occupying three lots, with stable, fine grapery and fruits, seventeen rooms, with all improvements; the other adjoining, with eight rooms, and complete in itself; both can be connected so as to make fine boarding-house or seminary; fine shade-trees, and unexceptionable neighborhood. Also, two lots in rear. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the country-seat of the late George B. Powell, consisting of about six acres, situated on the south-east corner of Macomb's Dam Road and Morris-st., Fordham Heights, Westchester County, in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Gustav Schwab, L. G. Morris, James Lees and Wm. B. Ogden. Frame house, 32x57 feet, three stories. The out-buildings consist of a carriage-house and stable, 32x57 feet, and spacious greenhouse. The entire place is tastefully laid out and in good order. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from Tremont Depot, on Harlem Railroad. Time from 26th-st. by rail thirty-five minutes.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO CLOSE THE EBLING ESTATE.
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE ON HARLEM RIVER, 121ST-ST.

HOUSE and NINE LOTS OF GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the rights of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. FLEURY, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as assignee of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following-described property: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on which said map is written the title of a suit in Chancery, wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others defendants, by the number twenty, (20,) which said lot is bounded; north-easterly in front by 10th-st.; south-easterly by a lot of ground known on said map as number twenty-one, and north-westerly by a lot known on said map as number nineteen, containing in breadth, in front and in rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side, ninety-two feet three and a half inches.

The premises are subject to a mortgage for the principal sum of $10,000, made prior to the year 1861, and also to a lease expiring July 1, 1871, at an annual rent of $5,000.

The premises will be sold subject to said mortgage and lease, and the sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.

At the same time and place I will sell the following personal property: Ten (10) shares of the Commerce Fire Insurance Company; twenty (20) shares of the stock of the Washington Life Insurance Company; twenty (22) shares of the Long Island North Shore Passenger and Freight Transportation Company; Two (2) bonds of the Union Club for five hundred dollars ($500) each, with six per cent. coupons.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. M. De Lavalette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.

All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick P. Naehr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 641 and 643 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BROADWAY PROPERTY WANTED.—A plot of ground of about fifty feet front, between Union-square and 34th-st., wanted for building purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant, with an American family, five or six rooms, between or about 4th and 7th avs., and below 40th-st.; all modern improvements, hot and cold water, gas, bath, stationary tubs or privilege of laundry; rent moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars of accommodations and price, WEST SIDE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES.

We now offer a full-assorted stock of
FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, POINT DUCHESSE,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND LLAMA SHAWLS AND JACKETS,
SILK GIMPS AND FRINGES, RIBBONS,
SASHES, SCARFS AND BOWS.
In all the NEWEST SHADES; COLLARETTES, CAPES, &c., made up to order in
LACE, MUSLIN AND TULLE.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &C.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY, at BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Spring Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Flowers, Frames and Children's Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hats. Please save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE MARSCHALL and GEORGE MITTANCE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SPEYER and ABRAHAM SPEYER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 6th day of February, 1871, a petition was duly filed in this Court by said bankrupts, for an order to supersede and discharge the proceedings in bankruptcy herein; and that on the 5th day of April, 1871, an order was duly made thereon directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, at No. 27 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all creditors, and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing all proceedings herein to be superseded and discharged.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD C. BLACK and ELI H. CHASE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Willard C. Black and Eli H. Chase, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KEMPNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of David Kempner, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of N. BANGS WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by N. Bangs Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1871, at 11 A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of March, 1871.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap6-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. MASON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John L. Mason, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 144 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1871.
mh30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BECKER and GEORGE WILLIAMS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts has been appointed, and will be held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, April 5, 1871.
CHESTER M. FOSTER, Assignee, &c.
JACOB L. HANES, Attorney for Assignee, No. 76 Bowery.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. BULKLEY, GEORGE W. MURFEY, and FRANCIS F. CECIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,948.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Bulkley, George W. Murfey, and Francis F. Cecil, all of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1871.
OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee,
mh23-1aw3wTh* No. 100 Grand-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY R. CRAWFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Timothy R. Crawford, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap6-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Cohen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 14th day of March, A. D. 1871. THOMAS R. CLARK, Assignee.
mh23-1aw3wTh* No. 690 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BOGERT and ROBERT D. EVANS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de8-1aw6mTh

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED ENGLISH cook, a situation; Newport or City preferred. Also by a pastry-man's cook and a first-class laundress. Also a regular waitress for City or country. Also an English butler. Also a first-class waiter-man, all with excellent references. Also a French nursery governess, to take charge of grown children. Also a German nurse, who speaks French, to take care of an infant. A Frenchman, speaking German and English, to travel with a family. No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestants, one as first-class laundress; can do fluting; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to City or country; have the best reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 18th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, a situation as waitress; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., in the best manner; or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit and operate on machine; experienced nurse; can dress hair; has the very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or as waitress and to assist with the washing; both willing and obliging; four years' excellent reference. Call at No. 641 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go out by the day or week as seamstress; would like to go to Irvington or Tarrytown; a permanent situation; City references. Apply at No. 213 East 25th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN competent to act as infants' nurse, also a nurse to care for older children; City reference required. Apply at No. 30 West 10th-st., Thursday morning from 8½ to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper; has had years' experience in management of children and servants; City or country; best of references given. Address E. A. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, desserts and an excellent baker; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, A situation; does no washing. Also, situations by a woman who does general house-work and a girl who does chamber-work and waiting on the table; all Germans. Call at No. 309 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of fine washing done up in the best manner; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; best references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and nurse; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., Room No. 12, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook, understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, jellies, desserts, &c.; is an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 590 2d-av., near 33d-st., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Call or address No. 229 West 33d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 742 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Swedish girl (an experienced seamstress) in a private American family. Apply at 307 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman; best City references. Call or address No. 58 West 43d-st.

A GREAT SAVING OF TIME AND annoyance to families is to know that at CARPENTER'S old established Servants' Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., can always be found a full supply of competent help for City or country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Experienced, tidy girls, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, house-workers; those lately landed, American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, &c., suited in excellent situations.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING TO DO at home, or in an office; would act as assistant; references given. Address M. BONNER, No. 274 8th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., will be found good situations ready for competent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as baby's nurse; is capable of bringing a baby up on the bottle; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., third floor, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; is a very good dress-maker and hair-dresser; can operate on a sewing-machine; prefers to go to Newport for the Summer; best City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, 125 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 222 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, A situation to do light chamber-work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at the church, No. 229 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD WAITer by a sober, industrious, trustworthy young man, in a private family; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days at present employer's, No. 16 West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; excellent reference. Call or address, at present employers, No. 28 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, to assist in washing, or do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 43 East 53d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; best City references from last employer. Call or address No. 222 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call for two days at No. 231 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or would do waiting in a small private family; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st., bell No. 7.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; to go into the country preferred; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 419 East 14th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent single Protestant man as coachman; willing and obliging and thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address WM. B., No. 137 East 23d-st., feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has several years' reference from his last employer. Address T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses; would take care of a small garden; has ten years' good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a good groom; is a good, steady driver, strictly sober; will endeavor to please; has best City reference from the best families. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; good reference from last employer; strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waiter in a private family; single, age 25; will be disengaged on the 7th inst. Call or address for two days, J. D., No. 39 Bond-st., where unexceptionable reference can be had.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and driving; best City references required. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at No. 32 South-st., second floor, rear office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging, and has first-class reference from his last employers. Address P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man, Protestant; thoroughly competent in every respect; best City reference. Call or address J. M., Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 441 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands fruit-trees and flowers; will take care of horse and cow; has the best of City reference. Address P. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single American; has long experience and best reference in City and country. Address B. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, without any incumbrance, he as coachman and gardener and useful man; thoroughly understands care of horses and stock and willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good cook, or would do the housework of a small family; are Protestants, and will be found a trustworthy, efficient couple, and have excellent references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (ENGlish Protestants,) situations; man as first-class coachman, drives two or four; has lived with first-class European and American families; lives with present employer as coachman and housekeeper; thoroughly understand their business in every respect; any family requiring a trustworthy couple with good reference from present and former employers, address J. W. T., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, who has had twenty years' experience in driving in this City; can give several years' of the best of City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; the wife as cook and do housework. Address H., gardener, Box 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; over three years' reference from last employer. Call or address private stable, No. 148 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none need apply only a Protestant family; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 141 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Address THOMAS KEENAN, Englewood Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; single man; willing to make himself useful; first-class reference. Address F. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, steady man, willing and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last place. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman; thoroughly competent, honest and reliable; unexceptionable City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has best of City reference. Call at No. 399 4th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, a situation; has had charge of some fine gentlemen's places; understands gardening in all its branches; can procure the best of reference. Address B. G., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as gardener; has been seven years in the business; thoroughly understands taking care of horses and cows; has the best recommendations from his last employers. Call or address 650 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single, steady man, willing and obliging; three years' first-class reference from last place. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent man, with superior City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 399 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man, or would take a coachman's place; where there is glass preferred; five years' City reference. Address G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH coachman, a situation; is sober, honest, willing and faithful. Address N. G., his present employer, Box No. 1,608 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored boy in the country; understands gardening, care of horses, &c.; good reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 100 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference given. Address J. H., No. 66 University-place, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; three year's best City references; speaks English and French. Address H. B., No. 159 West 19th-st., saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a single young man; good City references. Can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 133 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION!—GIRLS ARE WANTED FOR the best City and country situations in families, hotels, &c.; places ready for all kinds of experienced servants, small girls, and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, with the best of references, to go to Orange, N. J. Apply to JOHN S. PORTER, No. 63 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO TAKE the entire charge of a child a year and a-half old; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 24 Whitehall-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR WASHING, ironing and chamber-work in a small institution; wages $9. Apply, with references, at No. 128 2d-av., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as waitress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply with City references at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AND SEAMstress at No. 261 West 11th-st. None but Germans need apply.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-class laundress; German or French preferred. Apply at No. 18 West 54th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday, April 6,) at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
4,455 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
300 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Immediately after on Pier No. — East River:
2,308 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
800 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,357 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,
At auction by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL,
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 6, at 10½ o'clock,
At the private residence,
No. 101 West 42d-st., near 6th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned is prepared, as heretofore, to give personal attention to sales of furniture at residences of families declining housekeeping, on favorable terms; parties intending to sell will please register early to secure choice of date.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ARTISTS' CARD.—S. F. THOMAS, AUCtioneer.—Great auction sale, 500 choice oil-paintings, superbly framed, by best foreign and American artists, every EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the several acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is SCOTT, STRONG & CO.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold, on commission, and the negotiating of loans.

The names of all the general and special partners are as follows:

The general partners are GEORGE S. SCOTT, WILLIAM E. STRONG, GEORGE WOOD, and FRANK K. STURGIS, all of whom reside in the City of New-York; and the special partner is FRANK WORK, who also resides in the City of New-York.

FRANK WORK, the special partner, has contributed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in cash as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on 1st day of April, 1871, and is to terminate on the 30th day of April, 1874.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1871.
GEO. S. SCOTT,
WM. E. STRONG,
GEO. WOOD,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
FRANK WORK.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between H. L. HORTON, E. H. CROSS and H. C. CROSS, under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation, E. H. CROSS and H. C. CROSS retiring. The business of the late partnership will be closed by H. L. HORTON.
H. L. HORTON & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO.
H. L. HORTON,
DAVIS JOHNSON,
No. 56 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. STINER & CO., of the City of New-York, whose principal place of business has been at Nos. 77, 79 and 81 Vesey-st., is this day dissolved, by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. PHILIP STINER from the firm. The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of J. STINER & CO., as dealers in teas, coffees, sugars and spices, and their principal place of business will be the same as that of the old firm.

The outstanding debts and liabilities of the old firm have been assumed and will be paid and discharged by the undersigned.
JACOB STINER,
MOSES H. MOSES.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

MR. PHILIP STINER, THE LATE MEMber of the firm of JACOB STINER & CO., will occupy the old stand, No. 49 Vesey-st., as his principal warehouse, where he will continue to carry on the tea and coffee business on his own account.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin...........$140 | Second Cabin...........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia........Sat., April 8 | Europa........Sat., April 29
Iowa..........Sat., April 15 | India.........Sat., May 6
Australia ....Sat., April 22 | Columbia ....Sat., May 13

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........May 3, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Russia, Wednes., April 12 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Algeria, Saturday, May 6
Scotia, Wednesday, May 3 | Abyssinia, Sat., May 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.

Return Tickets.......................................$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return Tickets.......................................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Siberia, Saturday, April 8 | Aleppo, Th'sday, April 27
Tarifa, Thursday, April 20 | Samaria, Thu'sday, May 4

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Saturday, April 15, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau), Apl. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN
CONJOINT ISSUE
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

By authority of the Governments of Peru and Chili, and in accordance with the tenor of the bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby certify that the bonds of the above loan bearing the following numbers, viz.:

A.

3	237	522	812	1068	1341	1637	1863
5	246	526	815	1069	1342	1651	1865
18	247	534	819	1077	1350	1654	1885
20	249	541	830	1080	1353	1655	1892
26	255	547	833	1083	1356	1657	1896
27	259	548	834	1086	1358	1661	1897
33	264	549	838	1088	1359	1665	1898
37	267	557	844	1089	1362	1668	1900
39	271	558	845	1096	1378	1673	1901
41	277	560	847	1099	1380	1675	1902
43	279	568	848	1100	1383	1679	1915
47	280	569	851	1101	1389	1680	1917
48	283	580	852	1106	1390	1686	1922
54	287	581	853	1110	1392	1688	1924
55	289	584	857	1113	1394	1693	1932
57	291	596	859	1118	1396	1697	1933
60	292	602	861	1119	1398	1698	1935
62	295	608	865	1122	1400	1706	1936
63	304	616	870	1123	1404	1716	1937
64	307	617	877	1124	1405	1717	1938
67	309	620	884	1132	1420	1719	1941
68	312	625	886	1138	1421	1722	1943
69	313	627	893	1136	1426	1730	1945
70	317	629	896	1145	1431	1731	1946
72	320	631	906	1147	1433	1736	1954
77	327	634	910	1161	1439	1737	1955
78	332	636	914	1173	1440	1741	1959
84	336	642	918	1175	1448	1743	1965
87	337	643	922	1176	1458	1746	1978
92	342	644	925	1181	1480	1748	1974
98	348	651	934	1183	1481	1749	1977
109	349	652	939	1184	1482	1751	1979
110	355	653	941	1185	1484	1756	1982
119	364	654	944	1192	1490	1765	1992
120	365	658	946	1193	1502	1766	1998
121	367	660	947	1197	1504	1767	2001
122	379	669	948	1200	1505	1768	2011
135	382	670	964	1203	1507	1770	2013
140	388	671	980	1208	1509	1771	2021
141	390	680	984	1210	1514	1774	2026
142	394	683	985	1215	1517	1775	2027
143	398	688	986	1227	1525	1776	2028
146	403	694	991	1228	1530	1781	2029
154	404	697	992	1229	1531	1782	2034
160	405	715	994	1232	1541	1792	2037
164	406	720	995	1233	1549	1794	2038
169	407	721	996	1238	1553	1795	2044
175	411	729	998	1262	1560	1798	2048
176	415	735	1010	1269	1565	1799	2049
185	418	743	1011	1273	1568	1800	2054
186	425	744	1013	1280	1574	1801	2056
189	426	771	1016	1281	1576	1802	2057
191	435	772	1017	1283	1583	1809	2072
193	437	773	1018	1284	1586	1810	2074
198	439	779	1020	1289	1591	1814	2075
203	449	784	1021	1294	1597	1815	2076
204	466	786	1029	1295	1598	1816	2077
205	468	788	1042	1300	1606	1819	2079
206	471	789	1043	1301	1613	1821	2080
207	473	796	1044	1306	1621	1826	2081
216	482	803	1054	1317	1622	1836	2086
225	485	804	1056	1322	1624	1841	2087
226	503	805	1058	1331	1625	1848	2090
232	509	807	1060	1333	1626	1855	2092
233	515	808	1063	1337	1630	1860	

519 of $1,000 each, $519,000.

B.

5001	5020	5024	5045	5060	5069	5081	5094
5004	5022	5028	5055	5062	5072	5089	5098
5006	5023	5035	5059	5068	5075	5092	5101
5009							

25 of $500 each, $12,500.

have this day been designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed at par in American Gold Coin at the office of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1871, from and after which date interest on the same will cease.

And we further certify that the number of bonds in the above issue outstanding July 1, 1870, as shown by the official register was:

2,077 of $1,000 each	$2,077,000
98 of $500 each	49,000
Total	$2,126,000

and that the bonds now drawn amount to 25 per cent. of said aggregate.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

MAN'L FREYRE,
Peruvian Minister,
JOAQUIN GODOY,
[L. S.] Chilian Minister.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents.

Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 396, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 563, 231, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

W. T. GAMER, President.
T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COHOES COMPANY,
COHOES, N. Y., March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cohoes Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 10, 1871, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, corner 3d av. and 9th st. (Bible House.)—The election for directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY the 10th day of April, between 12 and 1 o'clock.—By order President and Directors. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,810,726 69
Due from banks		172,469 43
Due from the Directors of the bank	$49,500 00	
Specie		317,846 93
Cash items, viz.: Checks and bills on City banks		741,969 60
Legal-tender notes and Clearing-house certificates		369,900 00
Stocks		5,200 00
Loss and expense account		50,180 52
United States taxes paid		7,600 20
Fixtures		8,956 94
Cleveland City (Ohio) bonds		5,104 52
Total		$4,489,954 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital		1,000,000 00
Profits		99,138 96
Due to banks	$541,539 10	
Due depositors on demand	2,203,270 44	2,744,809 54
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, being cashier's checks outstanding, and uncollected checks paid through the Exchanges next morning		646,006 33
Total		$4,489,954 83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SAUER, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the German-American Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of April, 1871.

THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Notary Public New-York County.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company held this day, Mr. WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. Lindley Murray, resigned.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.

The Company is a Legal Depository.

Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.,
Opposite the New-York Stock Exchange,

Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before April 20 draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets	$2,941,528 52
Deposits, inc. int	2,752,379 43

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary. WM. M. GILES, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $2,230,430 97; surplus, $162,517 04.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, March 10, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a Surplus Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The Transfer-book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.—Coupon No. 6 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds, due April 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMAN & CO, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, issued by the Selma and Gulf Railroad Company, also on the second mortgage bonds of said road, both due April 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at the office of RODDY, BELL & CO., Agents Selma and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 127 Pearl-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—MAUNDAY THURSDAY, High celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 11 A. M., with sermon by Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY. GOOD FRIDAY, services at intervals all day through, commencing at 7½ A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED rooms, all connecting, on second floor; house, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be hired by one, two or three gentlemen only, without board; family small and private; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at a moderate price, at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. No moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.,—two suites of rooms with private tables, or to gentlemen with board; reasonable terms to parties making arrangements by the year.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; reference.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; also one on second floor; will be vacant April 15; with or without private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 33 West 31st-st.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 134 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT WEST POINT.—THE large first-class private boarding-house of A. MEARNS, JR., will be open from May 1, as usual, with modern improvements, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, NEATLY FURNISHED, with board for a party of three; terms not to exceed $7 per week each; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 1,596 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—FOUNDED 1855—A reliable Educational Bureau, to aid school officers, principals and others, who want well-qualified teachers; to represent successful teachers who seek positions; to give parents information of good schools. Sixteen years have proved its efficiency. Reference made to the highest educational authorities. Explanatory circulars sent for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Broad-st., New-York.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FEMALE SEMINARY, BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y.—Care of Rev. and Mrs. ROBT. BOLTON; location unsurpassed; class of young boys also taken; Spring quarter begins April 19. Circulars of Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Monday, 3d	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 3d	6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 6th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 6th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th	12:00 M.	Monday, 10th	8:00 A. M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

PERSONAL.

IN ANSWER TO MANY INQUIRIES, the "White Star" Waltz (of which a few "proof" copies were noticed on board the steam-ship *Oceanic* Tuesday) has been published by Messrs. POND & CO., Broadway.

D.—LESSEN HILDING KNOCK THAT dauntless pleader.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th-sts. and 36th

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1869.

E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
d1-law6mTh* C. B. SMITH. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-law-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.

COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor,
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and BLUE DEVILS.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, STODDART, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, ROCKWELL, LANAGAN, HOLLAND, LEONARD, PECK, CURRAN, QUIGLEY. Mesdames SEFTON, TRACY, DELAND, CLAYTON, ROWE, HAYDEN.

FRIDAY,
THE RIVALS.

Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Stoddart, Marlowe, Ringgold, Williamson, Holland, Leonard, Peck. Mesdames Barry, Mestayer, Tracy, Deland.

SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and BLUE DEVILS.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
BIRTH.
MONDAY, APRIL 10,
Brougham's comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
FOOTE'S GREAT COMEDY,
THE LIAR,
presented with NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

In preparation, an entirely NEW COMEDY by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with the greatest success in London, entitled RANDALL'S THUMB.

Also in preparation, and to be acted for the first time in four years, ROSEDALE.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 8,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and
BLUE DEVILS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMEDIATE AND POSITIVE SUCCESS
of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIZON,
presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects.
A complete cast, including
G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE.—FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE WILL OPEN SHORTLY.
MR. CRESWICK.
LAURA KEENE.
NOBODY'S CHILD.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
Box-office open Saturday, April 8, at 10 A. M.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 190,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 190,000; $860,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America,) worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $32,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,650 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $55 to $60,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention.

For particulars see circulars.

National Bank of the Republic, depository.

TICKETS, $5.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents.

Tickets for sale in New-York at P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
Mlle. MARIE KREBS, Miss LIZZIE R. NATALI,
Mr. J. LEVY, ANTONIO L. MORA.
Tickets, 25 cents.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS,
CORNER 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY,
when completed, will be one of the most beautiful places of amusement extant. | and occupied by Newcomb & Arlington's great troupe, the ACME of excellence.
WILL BE FINISHED AND READY TO OPEN MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Tickets $1; for sale at Tract Society. Full membership ticket of the Young Men's Christian Association will admit gentleman and lady free.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.

POPULAR COURSE.
NO. 239 4TH-AV.

Dr. WYNKOOP will lecture on the Muscular System, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY,
BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 1, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1871, for furnishing such quantities of

STATIONERY

as may be required in the Department of Texas from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872.

Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold, in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear each evening
(except Wednesday)
as BERTUCCIO,
in THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as DELL AQUILLA.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as PHIDIAS and RAPHAEL,
in THE MARBLE HEART.

Next week,
MR. BOOTH..............as..............RICHELIEU.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation and shortly to be produced,
A WINTER'S TALE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST
WEEK
(FOR THE PRESENT)
OF
JEZEBEL.
LAST JEZEBEL MATINEE
SATURDAY AT 1½.

MONDAY NEXT, April 10, first appearance of the distinguished comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, and first production of the comedy of MARRIED FOR MONEY, and the amusing protean afterpiece, entitled PATTER VS. CLATTER.

Box-office open from 8 till 6. Seats secured 12 days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
APPEARANCE OF THE INFANT WONDER,
AMERICUS, THE YOUNG VIOLINIST.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS.
On FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mlle. MAJILTON.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
RICHARD III., in a style of regal magnificence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCES
of
THE LINGARDS.

The great musical extravaganza,
PLUTO.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
ACROSS .... CONTINENT.
ACROSS : OLIVER : CONTINENT.
ACROSS : DOUD : CONTINENT.
ACROSS : BYRON. : CONTINENT.
ACROSS .... CONTINENT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
TODAY AT 2 P. M.,
THE BLACK APE.

STADT THEATRE—NOS. 45 & 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
BENEFIT OF MR. HOLZEL.
Thursday, 6th—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..............14th-st..............Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!

SECOND WEEK in America of the
WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS!

An animal of the largest baboon species, that rides a clever and ludicrous act, leaping banners and balloons in imitation of the greatest circus riders, and rivals them all in profound salutations to the audience.

Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The greatest bare-back equestrienne in the world.
GEORGE DONALD,
Champion bare-back somersault rider.

MR. F. C. HARRIOT

Will speak for the benefit
of the
ALICE CARY MEMORIAL FUND,
at the Church of the Strangers,
Mercer-st., near 8th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The boxes at the Academy of Music, for the Seventh Regiment Concert, April 13, will be disposed of at auction, at the Armory, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF Mr. Favarger's new French course have decided to meet in the fine lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. The public are invited to the opening THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

A. A. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS-MEETING,

AT COOPER UNION, ON THURSDAY,
APRIL 6, AT 8 P. M.

In view of the alarming aspects of public affairs generally, and particularly of the introduction into the Legislature of this State of several measures disastrously affecting, as we believe, the material and political, and especially the moral and educational interests of this City, the New-York City Council of Political Reform has directed the undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Council, to call a meeting of such of our fellow-citizens as are opposed to these measures, to make public protest against them.

The most important of the measures referred to are the New-York City Tax Bill, Senate Bill No. 30, nominally for the establishment of parochial schools, the bill for the abolition of the Board of Education, the bill to repeal the law regulating public amusements, and the bill for modifying the present Registry law.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Judge GEO. C. BARRETT, Rev. H. WARD BEECHER, Drs. G. R. CROOKS, H. W. BELLOWS, J. COTTON SMITH, and other clergymen of the several religious denominations are engaged to speak.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Hon. GEO. C. BARRETT, THOS. C. ACTON,
W. WALTER PHELPS, JOHN P. CROSBY,
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, ROBERT HOE,
JAS. M. HALSTEAD, JOHN STEVENSON,
GEO. P. PUTNAM, DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
Hon. JOHN WHEELER, S. D. MOULTON,
A. R. WETMORE, E. R. WESLEY,
GEO. S. NELSON, S. S. CONSTANT.
A. C. POST, M. D.,

The undersigned, citizens-at-large, desire to unite in the call:

Charles Butler,
Calvin T. Hulburd,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
Ebenezer Munroe,
John E. Parsons,
O. E. Wood,
Henry Clews & Co.,
David Hoadly,
Howard Potter,
James M. Brown,
Wm. Tracey,
Frederick Tallmadge,
W. E. Dodge,
John D. Jones,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
John P. Paulison,
John C. Green,
John Taylor Johnston,
Isaac H. Walker,
J. H. Gaulier,
Josiah Lane,
Ethan Allen,
Stewart Brown,
Edward Mathews,
Parker Handy,
Willis Gaylord,
Pitt Cooke,
Alfred Parmele,
Joseph W. Alsop,
F. S. Fowler,
John J. McCandles,
Alfred Edwards,
S. H. Wales,
Oliver Harriman,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
Abernethy & Co.,
Wm. Kobe & Co.,
James Clews,
W. H. Randell,
Henry Almy,
C. W. Cox,
R. H. McCurdy,
J. C. Holden,
John E. Parsons,
Isaac H. Bailey,
Richard Kelley,
W. H. H. Moore,
Simeon Baldwin,
Horace Greeley,
John Byers,
W. L. Strong,
C. B. Mitchell,
John Falconer,
Catlin, Brundetts & Co.,
T. W. Shannon,
Samuel Shaw,
Fulton Pond,
Samuel J. Glassey,
William Martin,
Marshall B. Blake,
Franklin Wiley,
H. N. Twombley,
Charles Watrous,
E. L. Fancher,
Henry Nicoll,
Cephas Brainerd,
Robert Haydock,
Geo. W. Lane,
J. H. Pinkney,
B. S. Walcott,
A. B. McDonald,
Thomas S. Moore,
R. W. Howes,
Charles A. May,
Henry Grinnell,
Geo. B. English,
Wm. Whitewright, Jr.,
Henry M. Taber,
Charles F. Allen,
Frederick Marquand,
Chas. P. Kirkland,
Robert Carter & Bro.,
Wm. A. Pond & Co.,
Harper & Bros.
John A. Stewart,
Lemuel Bangs,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
D. D. Lord,
W. C. Gilman,
James Lenox,
J. F. D. Lanier,
W. T. Blodgett,
Charles Dennis,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr.,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
H. N. Fahnestock,
Thomas Hillhouse,
Alonzo B. Cornell,
Thos. C. Chardavoyne,
Thos. C. Bates,
J. J. Flannegan,
D. Wellis James,
Shepherd Knapp,
Alexander Mackay,
O. D. Munn,
A. E. Beach,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Thomas Denny,
Geo. Bliss, Jr.,
Edward J. King,
Inslee A. Hopper,
Alfred Douglass,
J. H. Ransom,
Henry A. Oakley,
W. P. Palmer,
Paton & Co.,
Denny, Poor & Co.,
W. S. Sharp, Jr.,
John Brooks,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Rush C. Hawkins,
F. G. Saltonstall,
VanValkenburgh & Haines
O. N. Bliss,
Loehmaier Bros.,
W. L. Pomeroy,
W. S. Crosby,
J. Hugh Peters,
W. T. Booth,
Wm. Paxson,
Wm. Post,
Geo. W. Swain,
Wm. T. Holt,
J. Lathrop,
John A. Foster,
Henry Whitin,
Henry F. Hitch,
A. M. Coffin,
Samuel E. Reed,
James H. Sackett,
E. Cauldwell,
W. B. Crosby,
Zophar Mills,
Thos. W. Clarke,
W. F. Hooges,
W. H. Ross,
D. B. Keeler,
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.
J. Pierrepont Morgan,
Paton & Co.,
Hennequin & Co.,
Stadler & Co.,
John E. Williams,
Allen Hay,

and several hundred others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. EDWARD N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WASHINGTON.

Beginning of the End of the Kuklux Legislation.

Mr. Sherman's Resolution Adopted in the Senate—Further Debate in the House—Gen. Schenck's Salary—Protest of Mr. Grinnell.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Sherman resolution came before the Senate soon after 12 o'clock. Mr. CASSERLY, who is not happy when the end of a debate approaches, asked to have the time of taking the vote extended half an hour, because Mr. POOL was intending to speak till 3 o'clock. This reason seemed so excellent that the request was granted by unanimous consent. Mr. POOL then took the floor in reply to the wholesale aspersions of BLAIR on the State Government of North Carolina, and the men in the public service of that State. It no doubt required a great deal of self-control to let BLAIR's slanders go unanswered, but still it seemed far more than the necessity of the case demanded to spend nearly three hours in disproving his falsehoods in detail, since a contradiction in general terms from almost any source would be quite sufficient to offset them. At 3 o'clock Mr. POOL closed, and Mr. THURMAN offered a substitute for the resolution, which he said would, if agreed to, receive the unanimous vote of the Senate. Mr. SHERMAN was permitted to modify by changing the word proven to proved to suit the taste of Mr. SUMNER. Mr. SUMNER is above the grammars and dictionaries, and can coin "gradualism," "ridiculosity," &c., but before English law he bows, at least in its authority for words. The Democrats tried in vain for an amendment, which should raise the aim of the resolution over the heads of the Kuklux, but the Republicans declined their help, both in forming the resolution and passing it, and it was carried by a party vote as first proposed, except a clause was added calling for a speedy report by the Committee. The concurrent resolution for the appointment of an Investigating Committee, with the amendment of the House, was taken up after some opposition and an attempt was made to vote on it without further debate. The Democrats seemed inclined to agree to this but a motion for an Executive Session prevailed, and it will serve as a pretext for more Kuklux speeches as is expected.

GEN. SCHENCK'S SALARY.

Mr. PATTERSON today reported from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a bill to enable Gen. SCHENCK to draw his salary as Minister to England, which, under existing law, he cannot do, while he remains in this country. There would be no objection to this proposition on its merits, but the Anthony resolution was in the way and EDMUNDS had just objected to some other propositions. On the same ground he objected to this, and remarked that the Senator from Rhode Island, ANTHONY, had given notice yesterday of his intention to object to everything not embraced in the resolution. PATTERSON said he had seen ANTHONY, and he had agreed not to object to this. At this point ANTHONY himself came in, and EDMUNDS withdrew his objection and turned the responsibility over to him. ANTHONY adhered to his promise to PATTERSON, but Mr. TIPTON raised his voice to a pitch that might astonish NILSSON herself, in irrevocable objection, and so Minister SCHENCK will have to live a while longer on faith in the justice of Congress at some future time.

THE KUKLUX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

It was finally and positively decided in the House today that the vote on the Southern Outrage bill shall be taken on Friday, and that the previous question shall be called to-morrow just before adjournment. The speeches today were all under the ten-minute rule, except that of Mr. DAWES, who spoke very ably for an hour at the opening of debate, coming up fully to the support of the modified bill as submitted today.

MR. GRINNELL'S PROTEST.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL has written a letter to the President, protesting against his removal from the Naval Office. Naturally enough, a copy of the letter turns up in the hands of a certain gentleman inimical to the President. The substance of the complaint is that having given $5,000 toward the purchase of a house for Gen. GRANT, and $1,000 to the Connecticut election last week, he ought not to have been turned out. Perhaps some people who have been making subscriptions as an appeal to Executive favor may learn from this that it is not always a sure passport.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and asked present consideration of a bill to pay to Hon. R. C. SCHENCK, Minister to Great Britain, his salary from the date of his appointment, but no additional compensation to be paid him for serving as a member of the Joint High Commission. Unanimous consent being necessary for the passage of the bill, Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, objected, and the bill went over.

SUPPRESSION OF THE KUKLUX.

The regular order, Mr. SHERMAN's resolution for Kuklux legislation, was proceeded with.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, declared that while Senators on the Democratic side might have had no intention of protecting murderers, assassins or criminals of any sort, the tendency of their speeches was to encourage and embolden the Kuklux, who would be led into the error of believing they had friends on the Senate floor.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, here interrupted to say he defied the Senator (POOL) and his colleagues to lay a finger upon one word of a speech or report that would justify that Senator's charge. No language more positive, indignant and unmistakable could be uttered in denunciation of the wrongs complained of than had been used by himself and his Democratic associates. If any encouragement for these outrages was to be found in Congress, it was in the unfounded allegations of the Senator and those who acted with him.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, responded that so far as he knew, the Democrats of the Senate were unanimously in favor of the investigation into the Southern outrages proposed by the House.

Mr. POOL denied having made any charge; he simply uttered an opinion, as he had a right to do. He now reiterated it, and did not intend to be driven from it by any manifestation of feeling or words of any Senator.

Mr. POOL occupied the floor until 3 o'clock, when the Vice-President stated that, in accordance with a previous arrangement, the next half hour would be appropriated to the minority exclusively.

Mr. THURMAN said the resolution was objectionable in so far as it asserted a condition of things in the South which did not exist, and denied to the Judiciary Committee any discretion as to the authority of the Government to interpose. His Democratic associates and himself were in favor of using all constitutional means to repress Kuklux outrages, and if the objectionable features of the resolution were modified they would all vote for it.

Mr. CASSERLEY, of California, expressed his amazement at the sweeping and unjustifiable language of the resolution. While he would go as far as any one to put down Kuklux or any other unlawful combination of men, he hoped that for the honor of the whole country these unwarranted accusations against the good name of the Old North State would not be tolerated.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, said he would always be found ready to join hands with the other side in maintaining the peace of the country. He now asked the Republican Senators why they persisted in refusing to modify the inaccuracies of the resolution, unless their sole object was to prevent Democrats from voting for it? He only asked that the resolution be corrected as to statements of facts, so as to allow him to vote for it.

The following amendment proposed by Mr. THURMAN as a substitute for the resolution, was then rejected by a party vote of yeas 13, nays 38, the Democrats voting for it:

> That the Committee on the Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire what are the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to prevent, suppress, or punish acts of violence or combinations of individuals to perpetrate such acts, committed within a State, and to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, moved to modify the resolution by striking out the preliminary part, and leaving simply an instruction to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill, or bills, that will enable the President and Courts of the United States to execute the laws, punish and prevent organized violence, and secure to all citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert after the word "rights" the words "of life, liberty and equal protection of laws." Agreed to.

A vote was then taken upon Mr. STOCKTON's amendment as amended. Rejected by yeas 19 to nays 35.

The following Republicans voted in the affirmative: Caldwell, Edmunds and Ferry of Michigan, Hitchcock and Morrill of Vermont, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull. The pending resolution was then amended to direct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill as early as practicable, and adopted by a party vote—yeas 38, nays 12.

THE CASE OF YERGER.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to communicate to the Senate, the stipulation or agreement entered into by the Attorney-General of the United States on the part of the Government of the United States, with the counsel of YERGER, charged with the murder of CRANE, in the cause brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal from the Circuit Court for the State of Mississippi, in regard to the disposition to be made of said cause, in the event of the Supreme Court of the United States taking jurisdiction of the said cause. Laid over for the present.

THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, then moved to take up the concurrent resolution for a joint Committee of Investigation upon the South.

Mr. THURMAN said that as the Senate had determined to precede the investigation by legislation on the subject, his inference was that this investigation was intended solely for Republican electioneering purposes. He was therefore ready to vote against the resolution.

The Senate then held a brief Executive Session.

REPORT ON SAN DOMINGO.

At 4½ o'clock the doors were reopened and a Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. The Message was read by the Clerk, and upon its conclusion Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, moved to lay it on the table and to print it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought it but fair that something should be said at this time in behalf of those who did not concur in the annexation policy. He desired to present a fair and temperate statement, to show that the disadvantages of annexation far outweigh its advantages, and asked for unanimous consent to address the Senate on the subject to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, objected; he didn't want another fruitless San Domingo discussion to the delay of business.

Mr. MORRILL said he desired that the statement of facts he proposed to submit should accompany the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. During further discussion.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that a motion to print a document communicated to the Senate was always in order and always debatable, and the Senate could not now put off debate without stultifying itself and flying in the face of its recorded history. He hoped the Senate would see the question simply in the light of its journal and of its acknowledged rule, and allow the Senator from Vermont to have an opportunity to speak upon a subject to which he had given much thoughtful study. The report, which might be found to a certain extent one-sided, ought not to go before the country without the Senator from Vermont having an opportunity to state the other side of the case. This might take time, but why had Senators taken an oath to discharge their duty?

Mr. MORRILL here remarked that if anybody expected any attack from him upon the President of the United States, they would be very much mistaken. He sought the occasion for no such purpose, but from a clear sense of duty, in relation to the Dominican question.

Mr. HARLAN modified his motion by omitting the part relative to printing.

Mr. SUMNER—Then I move the Message be printed.

Mr. STEWART said he would withdraw his objection if it was understood that Mr. MORRILL's speech would be the only one made.

After considerable discussion, mainly of an informal character, the Vice-President stated that after taking the sense of the Senate on the motion to lay on the table, he would submit the question, Will the Senate consider the President's Message at this session? If this was determined negatively, then the motion to print would not be entertained except by unanimous consent.

Mr. HARLAN's motion to lay the Message on the table was then agreed to.

The question indicated by the Chair was then submitted, and, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, was also tabled by 27 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. HARLAN asked that, by unanimous consent, the printing of the Message be ordered, and leave given to Mr. MORRILL to speak on Friday morning.

Mr. STEWART—I consent upon the condition that that ends the debate.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, moved to adjourn.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, renewed the request of his colleague for leave to speak.

Mr. CHANDLER insisted upon a vote on the motion. Not agreed to—20 to 25.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, desired the understanding to be explicit that the leave asked for by Mr. MORRILL, to speak at length, would be confined exclusively to that Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, expressed his mortification and surprise that the Senate should either hesitate to hear the Senator from Vermont or to print the Message. Both were matters of courtesy and uniformly allowed.

It was finally agreed by unanimous consent to print the Message; that Mr. MORRILL have leave to address the Senate on the question on Friday morning, and that no other speech shall be made.

At 5¾ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State inclosing the draft of a bill which authorizes the accounting officer of the Treasury to pay to Gen. SCHENCK the compensation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary up to the time when he shall reach his post, notwithstanding his detention in the United States to serve as a member of the Joint Commission, but no pay as such Commissioner. No action was taken on the bill except to have it printed.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he recognized in the bill faults which those who had a right to claim its authorship as well as himself were willing to improve by amendment, but he would give his support to the principles on which the bill was founded.

Mr. SHELLABARGER offered an amendment to the bill in place of the second, third and fourth sections, which was ordered to be printed. He explained the effect of the amendment, which was based on that proposed by Mr. COOK. The declaration of martial law is excluded; the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus are not to be suspended unless the Government shall so require as an aid in putting down violence.

The debate was now conducted under the rule that gives ten minutes to each speaker, a large number of members expressing their views for and against the bill. No new arguments or facts were presented.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, who has charge of the bill, proposed that after today the debate shall be confined to amendments under the rules of the House, in five or ten-minute speeches, and that to-morrow at the close of the session he should ask that the House order the previous question.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, showed the origin of the Kuklux organization, the members of which hoped for a Democratic victory in 1872. When it was proposed to put down the rebellion and to arm the colored men, the reply then as now was that such measures were unconstitutional. He believed that Gov. ALCORN was doing all he could to restore peace and order in that State. When that gentleman was inaugurated, a year ago, the State securities were 65; they were now 95 out of Mississippi, and at home they were at par.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAWES the Deficiency bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to four members of the House who were members of the Committee on Appropriations during the last Congress.

The Speaker designated as such Committee Messrs. DAWES, of Massachusetts, DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, NIBLACK, of Indiana, and BECK, of Kentucky.

LIVELY PASSAGE BETWEEN BUTLER AND SWANN.

Mr. BUTLER referred to the remarks of Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, recently made, in which the latter said that Mr. BUTLER might congratulate himself upon his empty triumphs, but his cheeks must tingle with shame, and he must sink in his own rebuke, when he cast his eyes to the Democratic side of the House and dared to claim the Democratic Party as his friends. We, said Mr. SWANN on that occasion, defy his malice as heartily as we spurn his friendship, and we calmly await the retribution which, sooner or later, must overtake him in his barbarous and vindictive war upon the unoffending South.

Mr. BUTLER said these remarks came from the Know-Nothing Mayor of Baltimore, by whose counsels a thousand defenseless men, women and children were killed, wounded or mutilated.

Mr. SWANN, rising, said with much earnestness—That is a slander. It comes from an irresponsible, politically and socially—.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not a Know-Nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association not patriotic and devoted to the support of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER—I can't yield any further to the gentleman.

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association formed for degrading innocent men, women, and children.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you deny that you were a Know-Nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I don't deny that I belonged to that organization.

Mr. BUTLER—My authority is no irresponsible person. I read from the Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, which made the charge. That paper says that a thousand innocent men, women and children were murdered, wounded, or mutilated when the gentleman was made Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. SWANN, again rising, said: In reply to that——

Mr. BUTLER—Interrupting—I can yield.

Mr. SWAN continued speaking, but his words were drowned in the calls to order.

Mr. BUTLER (resuming) said that gentleman [illegible] without personal attack and violence, because of their defense of the poor negro from Kuklux outrages. Those who make such attacks being the best specimens of the order and quiet of the South, what must it be with the worst? These men think they are doing good service in denying and palliating the Kuklux outrages; and the House was told these violations of law and acts of cruelty could not be put down, because the Constitution and laws were powerless for the purpose. They were thus told by gentlemen who went out of the House at the commencement of the rebellion, declaring that they had nothing more to do with the Constitution and the Government. Why did they, then, come back? They promised never to return.

A VOICE—We are sorry you did.

Mr. BUTLER, continuing—You swore to uphold and maintain the Constitution, and then swore you would not be bound by its provisions. Why revile us who stood by it in evil and in good report, and stood by it against your bullets and your guns. When we conquered you we allowed you your lives and liberties, which you had forfeited, and now abuse us because we stand by the negro, who knows more than his late master, because he knows how to be loyal. [Applause.]

Mr. SWANN rose, saying the member had made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. BUTLER wished to say a word.

Mr. SWANN remarked he could not yield the floor, and would say to the House that the information upon which the gentleman had been acting here in the assault made upon him (SWANN) and the State of Maryland, emanated from the organ of his own party—an organ that was represented by a man who was disloyal at the beginning of the war, reprimanded on many occasions for disclosing secrets of the Government, and who was arrested by the Secretary of War and confined in Fort McHenry for the same cause.

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all. I got it from the Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic paper.

Mr. SWANN—I have now to point the member to my record in the past. I have been connected with State affairs a quarter of a century. I have disbursed thirteen millions of dollars, and not one dollar has been retained in my hands. Could the member from Massachusetts say as much in the many relations in which he has been connected with the Treasury? The member from Massachusetts came to Baltimore during the war for the purpose of taking possession of the city. He came as a great military hero. He came without opposition to his triumphant march, and came like MARLBOROUGH or LOUIS NAPOLEON. He planted his standard on Federal Hill, and it was said he had his spurs fastened around his legs with his sword dangling at his boots. [Laughter.] He made his head-quarters at the Gilmore House. He was engaged in trying to degrade women and children I call on the member from Massachusetts to deny that after three days of revelry at the Gilmore House, of grossness enough to degrade any man, being in a state of beastly intoxication, he leaped on his horse, with the aid of sympathizing friends, in order that he might make a grand display through the streets of Baltimore; and yet the member has the audacity to stand up here and make an attack on me and the State of Maryland. I will tell him that I did belong to the American Party, in common with a distinguished man on the Republican side of the House, the late HENRY WINTER DAVIS. If I committed an error, and was young in politics, I was following the high priest of the Republican Party. I subscribed to no principle contrary to the Constitution and laws. I never engaged in the abstraction of spoons and in the degradation of women and children. I'm above it. And when he charged this side with complicity in outrages and murder, and the Speaker of this House as being connected with land grants, I looked upon him with contempt I could not withhold.

Mr. BUTLER said this course of personal calumny required only one word of reply. The recorded history of the country would show the utter falsity of the gentleman's charges. If I understand the gross assertion as to my going to the City of Baltimore, it was that when I went there in May, 1861, I stayed there three days and was drunk in somebody's house, and was then taken and put on my horse by sympathizing friends.

Mr. SWANN—I'm glad the member admits it.

Mr. BUTLER—And that is what they call ordinary gentlemanly treatment in Maryland. I am stating the gross charge. At sunset on the night of the 14th of May, in a thunder-storm, when the frightened gentleman from Maryland had gone into his house, I entered the city at the head of 1,000 men. A city of 260,000 inhabitants, more or less. On the following day I received a telegram appointing me a Major-General of Volunteers. I then left the city, never to go back again. For months and months—

Mr. SWANN—We hope never to see you there again.

[Gentlemen were standing all over the House, and much interest in the proceedings was manifested.]

Mr. BUTLER—I did not see the gentleman from Maryland. All that kind of cattle kept out of the way. [Laughter.] It took me only twenty-four hours to quell the rebels, and then I was sent somewhere else on the post of duty. It was a Know-Nothing, Plug-ugly, disgraceful mob. The gentleman from Maryland—he is entitled to be thus called by the courtesy of the House—talks about how much money he disbursed, and tells us none of it stuck to his hands, but what do other people say? I have never found it necessary to deny the false slanders upon me. I am yet to hear that any officer of my Government has made any charge against me. No fault has been found by those who have a right to find fault. Judging me by their best standard of judgment, I suppose if my accusers had had the opportunity I had, they would have stolen the public property. The devil cannot understand how devils would act. I am accused of degrading women and children in the City of Baltimore. I only regret I did not issue in Baltimore the same order I did in New-Orleans, copied from the London orders. This made every respectable woman act as respectable women, because respectable women did not wish to appear as common women, while common women wished to appear respectable. The order was not made in secret, but in the face of the world. If there was anything in my life to be proud of, it was that order. It seemed almost like an inspiration to give an order that prevented bloodshed and the arrest of women and children in the street. One thing further, and you know I never intrude my personal acts on the House. They best defend themselves. Let me say to the gentleman from Maryland and his associates that I live in a community where virtue and intelligence are much prized. I never held any office until I was appointed a Brigadier-General, when I was enabled to bring the associates of the gentleman from Maryland on their knees before me. I never held any other office but that of a representative of the people. I represent a people who know me, and who gave me with my re-election an increase of their confidence, is the best answer to the calumnies. WASHINGTON was denounced for founding this Republic. JACKSON was stigmatized in London as a tyrant. I have been attacked in the same way by precisely the same kind of men. Those who denounced WASHINGTON and JACKSON were English aristocrats, and those who denounced me are sneaking, stricken rebels, and the man who after being a Know-Nothing and endeavoring to destroy Catholic churches, had courted the Democrats, to come here as a representative from Baltimore.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

At this point a Message was announced from the President communicating the report of the San Domingo Commissioners.

The Message having been read, Mr. DICKEY moved that the Message and documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, when appointed, and printed.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Tell us who are the disappointed alluded to by the President? We don't know who they are.

Mr. DICKEY—They are on your side.

Mr. KELLEY moved that 25,000 extra copies be printed.

Mr. COX objected.

The House at 5¼ o'clock adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Reportorial Association gave their second reception ball last evening at Irving Hall. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock to the strains of Wannemacher's Band, and was kept up with great vigor to the small hours of the morning. The programme was a novel one. It was got up in the form of a small newspaper under the title of *Reportorial Gazette*. The first page contained a *fac-simile* of the usual advertisements in daily papers, such as "Personal," "Lost," "Found," "Wants," "Rewards," &c.; the second and third pages contained the ball programme and the fourth business advertisements. We can only add that great praise is due to the Committee of Management, Messrs. W. L. GARDNER, M. J. MCGRATH and A. E. BACON.

At a meeting of the Procession Committee, yesterday, Gen. BENDIX presiding, it was decided that the marshals and their aids are to appear in the procession dressed in black clothes, with white vests and gloves and white scarfs. The division marshals are to appear in black, white and blue scarfs. Gen. SIGEL has accepted the position of Grand Fest Marshal.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, of No. 436 West Forty-second-street, while intoxicated yesterday, without provocation assaulted DANIEL KENNEY, of No. 572 Tenth-avenue, in Forty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, and cut him in the thigh with a knife, causing a dangerous wound. KENNEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and BRENNAN locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station.

The case of THOMAS DOBSON, under arrest for embezzlement of money in England, the facts of which have already been published, came up before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on habeas corpus. There appearing to be no legal grounds on which the prisoner could be held for extradition under the treaty, he was discharged.

A hearing was had yesterday, before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out in the case of STEPHEN ROWAN, an attorney, who was recently convicted, before Judge DOWLING, of extorting $25 from a colored sailor. ROWAN was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50, and now asked for his discharge on the ground that the charge was not sustained by the testimony. The Court discharged the writ, and remanded the prisoner.

A reunion of the Englewood Cadets took place, last evening, at the Everett House, Union-square. The proceedings commenced at 8 o'clock, and, in the pleasant remembrances of college days, and under the genial influences of an elegant repast, the evening was passed agreeably to all.

Mrs. Dr. MILLER lectured at Cooper Institute last evening before a small audience on the subject of malpractice. In the course of her lecture she denounced the crime of infanticide, and advocated the establishment of medical schools and colleges for women.

ELIAS BLUMENSTOCK, a German peddler, while passing along Ann-street, yesterday, when opposite No. 13 was assaulted by an unknown man, and stabbed in the right breast, receiving a severe wound.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was born at Boston in 1811, and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1805. This is stated in reply to an inquiry from a correspondent.

There were five cases of sudden death reported at the Coroner's office yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Health Officer COCHRAN has decided to call a meeting of the Board of Health on Saturday next to discuss, and if thought necessary, to devise means for the suppression of the cruelty to animals in the Eastern District, alleged to exist by Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

That the memory of Rev. Dr. DURYEA's utterances on the question of total abstinence has not yet passed away, was made manifest by the action of the delegates to the Kings County Temperance Conference, held on Tuesday night, they having passed unanimously a resolution disapproving of the position taken by the Doctor on the subject in question.

The body of a drowned man was found, yesterday morning, in the water at the foot of Eleventh-street. The body had evidently been in the water for a considerable time, the face being almost entirely eaten away.

There were 184 deaths in the City during the past week, an excess of 27 over the preceding week; 33 died of consumption, 20 of pneumonia, 18 of disease of the brain, and 8 of small-pox.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, the Admiralty calendar for April was called by Judge BENEDICT, and fifty-four cases were set down for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

A one-legged nondescript named BRADY made several attempts at suicide on Tuesday evening by laying his head on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Newark depot, in front of approaching trains. He was reluctantly pulled away by spectators each time. He lost his leg by the same road when a boy, while stealing a ride.

The Board of Public Works of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday. A communication was received from the Montclair Railroad Company, stating that a part of the land designed for the new reservoir is on the line of their property, and requesting that the land be sold them, or that they be allowed to take it by condemnation. The communication was referred.

The Newark Presbytery have elected the following delegates to the General Assembly to be held in Chicago: Rev. Dr. CRAVEN and Rev. PRENTICE DE VENVE, primary clerical delegates; Rev. Drs. HALL and SEIBERT, alternates; Messrs. J. B. PINNEO and WILLIAM RANKIN, primary lay delegates; W. M. DODD and A. VAN WAGNER, alternates.

The Republicans of New-Brunswick have renominated Dr. GEORGE J. JANEWAY as their candidate for Mayor.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, of this City, lectures at Metuchen, this evening, on "Rewards and Punishments in Life."

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Lieut. Joseph Marthon is ordered to the receiving-ship at New-York. Commander John Irwin is detached from the command of the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¼; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 89¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—1½ P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef 111s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.@7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

6 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Bacon has declined to 48s. ℔ cwt. for Short Ribbed Middles.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Arr. ships *Cultivator*, from New-York March 4, with 1,948 bales of Cotton; *Knight of Snowdown*, from New-York March 10, with 129 bales; *Lake Huron*, from New-York March 13, with 493 bales; *Universe*, from Savannah March 8, with 4,375 bales; *Puritan*, from Savannah March 9, with 2,569 bales; *Friga*, from New-Orleans Feb. 19, with 3,334 bales; *Muscongus*, from Charleston March 6, with 2,172 bales; barks *Magnolia*, from New-York March 3, with 100 bales; *Eulalia*, from Charleston March 6, with 926 bales; steamer *Holland*, from New-York March 25, with 3,060 bales Cotton; ship *John L. Dimmock*, from Savannah Feb. 24, with 36 bales; bark *Prudentia*, from New-Orleans Feb. 19, with 901 bales; ship *Mary Russel*, from Mobile Feb. 17, with 210 bales; ships *Eurydice*, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, with 283 bales; the *Stadacona*, from New-Orleans Feb. 20, with 367 bales; *Prussia*, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, with 3,702 bales; *Lake Ontario*, from New-Orleans March 12, with 3,212 bales.

ANTWERP, April 5.—PETROLEUM, 48½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—United States Bonds are quoted at 96⅜@96½ for the issue of 1862.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 25.—The prices of Dry HIDES were firmly sustained at the last (18th inst.;) Camp Hides, no stock; some light lots sold at $150@$156, currency, ℔ pesada; Matadero at $145@$147@$148, ℔ pesada; a sale is reported of 100,000 Dry E. Rios Hides, which were offered on the Buenos Ayres market for 27 rls., and placed finally at Montevideo at 26 rls.; this is considered the largest transaction for some time past. WOOL—Prices are sustained; finer classes sold at $58@$60@62@$65@$66 arra, according to condition and quality; Mestizas Finas, $50@$52@$55@$56 arra., according to class; Mezclass, $43@$45@$47@$49 arra.; the stock is about 435,000 arra.; the arrivals during the past season, to date, 1,790,000 arra. Vessels on the berth and loading at Montevideo for the United States.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 25.—DRY OX and COW HIDES—The unfavorable news received by the last packet of the decline in prices in the United States for Hides, has induced various houses to retire their orders, and lower prices must rule. The last quotation for a parcel of 10,000 was 65 reals, gold, ℔ 40 lbs, GOLD, 13½ to 13 ℔ cent. premium. WOOL dull; 4,000 arro. Mixed, sold at reserved price, and 1,000 arro. Fine, at $2 65 ℔ arro., delivered in the Barraca. No transactions in common classes for the United States.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 5.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2 closed at $1 27¼ cash, $1 30¼ last half April, and $1 31¼ seller May; during the afternoon quiet at $1 27¼. CORN dull at 52¾c.@53¼c.; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. OATS dull and lower, nominally 48¼c.@48¾c. for No. 2. RYE dull; No. 2, 93c.@93½c. BARLEY dull at 82c. HIGHWINES dull at 86½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $20 cash, $20 25 seller May. LARD, 11¾c.@11½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 8½c.@8¾c.; Short Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Live HOGS quiet and steady at $5 85@$6 50. CATTLE firm and higher at $4 37½@$7 15. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 215,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—COTTON—Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 3,862 bales; gross, 3,949 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,631 bales; to Cronstadt, 3,198 bales; to Hamburg, 2,321 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,726 bales; to Boston, 1,482 bales; sales, 8,300 bales; stock, 227,341 bales. FLOUR—Lower grades scarce; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. CORN quiet at 71c.@72c. OATS, 63c.@64c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 25. HAY—Prime Ohio River, $20@$21; St. Louis, $23. PORK dull at $21 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. HAMS, 15¼c.@16c. LARD—Tierce, 12c.@13c.; keg, 13¼c.@13½c. SUGAR firm; Prime, 10c.@10¼c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 35c.@45c.; plantation reboiled, 35c.@45c. WHISKY—Western rectified, 85c.@95c. COFFEE dull at 14c.@15¼c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121⅛; New-York sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 110⅞.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—COTTON firm with a fair demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR firm with a fair demand; Family, $6 35@$6 50. WHEAT steady with a moderate demand at $1 38@$1 40. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE nominal at $1 05@$1 08. OATS—Demand light; holders firm; Mixed, 52c.@55c. BARLEY—Higher grades advanced; sales at 95c.@98c. Mess PORK dull and nominally $20. LARD in fair demand and higher at 11¾c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9c., with sales of Clear at 9¼c. BACON quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm with a fair demand at 87c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 15c.@15¼c.; Middling Orleans, 15¼c.@15½c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $6 75@$7 37½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 50@$7 for Pennsylvania; $7@$7 75 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT steady; Red Western, $1 65@$1 67; Amber, $1 70. RYE unchanged. CORN—Yellow unchanged; Mixed Western, 78½c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE dull; Rio, 16¼c.@17c., currency; Java, 19¾c., gold. SUGAR firm; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 9c.@9¼c. MOLASSES held firmly; sales, a cargo Cuba Muscovado at 38c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 17c.; Refined, 23¼c. WHISKY unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—COTTON less active; prices lower; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 250 bales; gross, 525 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 10,041 bales. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; fair to good, $1 50@$1 65; common, $1 35@$1 45; other grades unchanged. CORN dull; White Southern, 82c.; Yellow, do., 80c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@78c. OATS, 62c.@64c. Mess PORK quiet. BACON weaker. LARD weak. WHISKY nominal at 92c.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 14¼c.; receipts, 2,000 bales; shipments, 2,045 bales; stock, 26,177 bales; excess over estimated, 7,470 bales. FLOUR heavy at $6 75@$8 50. CORN steady at 70c. OATS quiet at 63c. LARD nominally 12c.@13½c. PORK dull. BACON heavy at 8¼c. for Shoulders, 10¾c.@11¼c. for Sides. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—TOBACCO active; sales, 341 hhds.; Lugs, $5 25@$6 75; medium bright Wrappers, $25@$34 50. COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady at $1 40@$1 50. CORN, 63c. OATS, 65c. RYE, 95c. PROVISIONS shade firmer but unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 87c.

MOBILE, April 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 358 bales: exports, to the Continent, 655 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 58,885 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,491 bales; exports, coastwise, 234 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 48,783 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Well, what of it? Say what you will, it is true, nevertheless; there is no use of denying it. Facts are stubborn things. You may claim it is not thus; but the evidence is so clear that your statement will not be credited. For every one knows that KNOX's Spring styles cannot be beat. Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	April 8	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	April 8	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	April 6	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	April 8	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	April 8	New-York	St. Domingo.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Tripoli*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 5½ A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at — A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 5—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Perry, L. Hampton, Mr. Van Meter, H. Nordlinger, L. Blum, H. K. Pape, E. M. Watson, L. J. Hass, A. Brown, E. Morton, G. B. Thomas, C. F. Thomas, Mr. Jacobs, J. Russell, G. B. Upton, Jr., Miss Rivers, T. Bille, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, J. M. Barron, Hon. J. A. Bayard, Col. C. Allen, Jr., A. V. Lauson, G. Rintoul, Capt. Gannut, L. Yoss, Mr. Defalda, R. De Silva, J. Aylnau, E. B. Store, P. A. [illegible]ce, T. J. Pice.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Arguelles, 2 children, nurse and companion; Miss Milnor, Mrs. Froidbant, Mr. Moorhead, J. H. Brown, E. C. Milnor, George Partridge, Col. Lucas, Miss McKenzie, Mrs. Groven, A. D. Lellie, Mr. St. Martin, L. Oliphant, Miss Draper, Miss A. Draper, Dr. J. W. Draper, A. B. Strange, J. D. Phillips, A. Siman, Mr. Casares, John Duffus, Mr. Montero, Mr. Benonde, Miss Harvey, Mrs. McDiarmid, Mrs. Smieton, infant and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Mercer, James Connally, Edw. Joiner, Miss Glassford, Miss Singer, Mr. Kohlsart, W. H. Walker, W. Glenny, Dr. Burnwell, M. Levy, Mr. Lowgood, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, W. J. Roper, Mr. Cullmean, Mr. Bibby, W. F. Lewis, J. Bowden, Mr. Richards, Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Miss Scott, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Provens' maid, Mrs. Duncan's maid, Mr. Duncan's man-servant, Mr. Smallman, Mr. Halphen, Mrs. McCubbin.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz.—J. C. Spear, G. Reimers, J. Leysens, R. F. Blackmore, wife and daughter, H. Krigelstein, wife and 3 children, L. Kimast, C. De Ferentes, C. Widman, R. Theiss, A. Henkel, W. Rule, W. Bray, wife and child, S. Perry, E. Fringrove, M. Martin, W. B. Tappan, D. W. Machlachlan, Mrs. Hicks and child, E. Brich and wife, R. Gordon, F. Ferrer, D. P. Leblanc, E. Ping, wife and child, J. Palmer, M. C. Hall, child and servant, E. Rougnia and 3 children, Mrs. K. Casinora, F. Squier, G. W. Burnado, M. Hardy, Mary Hardy, L. Chevez and son, E. Piquero, D. Bernard, G. D. Seilhamer and child, A. de Bergne, A. Fernandes, A. Cassaigbe, Mrs. Bernard, J. J. Alexandre, Jose Plar, N. F. Amero, wife and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:36 | Sun sets......6:30 | Moon rises.7:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:10 | Gov. Island...8:59 | Hell Gate.10:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley; Venus, Grumley, Philadelphia; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Ada, (Span.,) Donati, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Albert Victor, (Br.,) Clark, London, Arkell & Tufts; John Milton, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Christel, (N. G.,) Bockelmann, Bremen, H. Koop; Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Templar, Fessenden, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Johann Wilhelm, (N. G.,) Lundie, Antwerp, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Barks Celine, (Fr.,) Liebue, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mary Bentley, Clarke, Remedios, S. C. Loud & Co.; Isle of Skye, (Br.,) Gamage, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Luz, (Br.,) Putt, Kingston, Jamaica, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Havana, Bennis, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Choice, (Br.,) Brown, Cardenas, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Volant, (Br.,) Ganion, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; P. Blake, (Br.,) Sheridan, Jacmel, (Hayti,) J. F. Whitney & Co.; James G. Tarr, Reeves, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; Harriet Ryan, Nixon, Block Island, Woodruff & Robinson; V. Barkelew, Holmes, New-Haven, Geo. K. Rackett & Bro.; S. I. Thompson, Hull, Hartford; Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; Mary Lymburner, Laurie, Mayaguez, P. R., H. W. Loud & Co.; Vesta, Rogers, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; Justina, Kenniston, Richmond, H. P. Brown & Co.; Gilbert Stancliff, Frayne, Harbor Island, R. E. Hutchinson; Welcome R. Beebe, (tern.,) Nichols, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co; S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.

Sloop Alchymist, Mullins, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, March 22, with mdse. and 502 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light wind from S. and S. E. during first part of the passage; latter part had heavy gales from S. E., S. W. and N. W.; March 29, at 2¾ A. M., lat. 46 42, lon. 36 02, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; April 3, at 11¾ P. M., lat. 40 25, lon. 67 04, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Roberts, Richmond, Norfolk and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. March 3, off Hatteras, at 8 A. M., passed steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, hence for Savannah; 4th, 9 A. M., off Chincoteague, in 23 fathoms water, fell in with ship Hudson, (Br.,) hence for New-Orleans, dismasted: took her in tow and brought her to this port; same day, 9:30 A. M., passed brig Mary E. Leighton, bound S.; left in port schrs. W. D. Jones and Rockingham, for New-York, ldg.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, April 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Webb. Experienced heavy N. W. winds on the passage.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz March 26, Sisal 29th, and Havana April 1, with mdse. and 64 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has had heavy N. W. and N. N. W. gales, with heavy sea, from lat. 33 to 36; left at Sisal bark Albis, (Dan.,) and schr. Frank Jameson, ldg.

Steam-ship Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans March 29, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Charmer, (of Boston,) Lucas, Liverpool Feb. 21, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Came the middle passage, and had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Ship Fleetwing, (of Boston,) Thatcher, Liverpool Feb. 27, with mdse. to Russell, Howes & Co.

Bark Margaretta, (of London,) Hammond, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to B. H. Howell & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., with produce to Jones & Lough. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Giovanni Battista, (Ital.,) Guglielmino, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Has been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda, with N. W. gales.

Brig O. Blanchard, (of Jersey,) Le Dain, Santos 59 ds., with coffee to Fry & Ramsay—vessel to J. McArthur. Crossed the equator March 10, in lon. 36 37, and been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Mountain Eagle, (of Castine, Me.,) Jarvis, East Greenwich March 29, in ballast, bound to Savannah. Put into this port for repairs, having, on April 1, off Cape Henlopen, encountered a gale from N. E., lasting 24 hours, during which lost foretop-sail, stay-sail, and jib, and split main-sail, and had pumps choked: this morning, while at anchor on the middle, lost starboard anchor.

Brig San Juan, (of Gibraltar,) Morton, Messina Feb. 5 and Gibraltar Feb. 24, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had N. W. gales in the Mediterranean, during which split sails; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Brig Nils Magnus, (Swed.,) Samuelsen, Patras 63 ds., with currants to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 24; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Ada F. Whitney, (of Thomaston,) Masters, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; March 30, lat. 35 30, lon. 75, spoke schr. Brothers' Pride, from Sagua, for New-York; 22d, lat. 25, lon. 76, spoke brig Rabboni, from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Brown, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Brittania, (of Arichat,) Roy, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to master. Has had head winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

SAILED—Steam-ships City of Washington, Colorado and Java, for Liverpool.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Hudson, (of London,) Richardson, hence March 31, for New-Orleans, in ballast; April 1, off Absecum, encountered a gale from E. N. E., with a heavy sea; was thrown on her beam ends, and was obliged to cut away main and mizzen masts to save the vessel; lost both masts, with all sails attached; April 4, at 9 A. M., was fallen in with steam-ship Ashland, from Fernandina, for New-York, who took her in tow and brought her to this port.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; below, bark Olive, from Calcutta.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 3—P. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Juliet, Challenge, George Kilborn, Deborah Jones, Tahmaroo, H. Prescott, Champion, C. Matthews, E. M. Branscom, Jeddie, Helen, Golden Rule, Watchman, Harriet Newell and Crusoe.

In port, brig U. Means.

April 4, A. M., arr. brig P. M. Tinker, Pernambuco, for Boston; schrs. George P. Trigg, New-York, Danvers; Robert Myhan, do., Salem; Judge Low, do., Lubec; American Chief, do. Lynn; E. M. Sawyer, New-Bedford, Jonesport; Ada S. Allen, Elizabethport, Portland.

Sld. brig U. Means; schrs. George P. Trigg, Ada S. Allen, American Chief, Robert Myhan and Judge Low.

Spoken, &c.

March 27, by schr. Freddie L. Porter, in lat. 28, lon. 79 [illegible] brig Eva N. Johnson, from Matanzas for New-York; March 31, lat. 34, lon. 75 05, brig G. B. Kirby, from Cienfuegos, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 3—P. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmermann, from New-York, for Vera Cruz.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 25.—In port—Br. barks Atlantic, George Esson, Canada, (from Rosario, to fill up,) and Annie E. Sherwood, all for New-York. The Br. bark Scotia Queen cld. 17th inst. for New-York, with a cargo of 27,008 dry hides and 10,000 horns, 1 bale ostrich feathers and 6 bales of hair.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, April 5.—The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York March 25, touched at Queenstown this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Donau, Capt. Ernst, from New-York March 25, for Bremen, touched at Southampton yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The steam-ship Holland, Bragg, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here and proceeded.

LONDON, April 5.—The Allan steam-ship Peruvian, Smith, from Portland March 25, touched at Moville today, en route to Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
STERLING SILVER-WARE
FROM OUR PRINCE-ST. FACTORY. NEW DESIGNS AND ARTICLES FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
OUTFITS OF SPOONS AND FORKS
AT PRICES PER OUNCE.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL WILL NOT BE CLOSED, as heretofore reported, but will be continued under the present management. During the Summer the house will be put in thorough repair and extensive improvements made, including an elevator of the most approved plan. The furniture will be put in perfect order, and much of it replaced by new; in fact, everything will be done to maintain its position as one of the most popular and comfortable first-class hotels in the City.

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CONTENTS THIS WEEK:
THE DAY OF PALMS.
BY BISHOP ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE.
BODY AND MIND.
BY JAMES McCOSH, LL. D.,
President Princeton College.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BY SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President United States.
SHOULD SERMONS BE READ?
A WORD TO THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.
BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D. D.
THOUGHTS ON RETRIBUTION.
BY HON. HORACE GREELEY,
Editor New-York *Tribune*.
LAST SANTO DOMINGO DEBATE.
BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.
HOT BEDS.
BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
WHO SHALL BE NEXT PRESIDENT?
BY MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.
ONE BRANCH OF GIRLS' WORK.
BY GAIL HAMILTON.
SANTO DOMINGO.
BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
A SWEET MEMORY.
BY LUCY LARCOM.
THE KORAN AFRICAN MOHAMMEDANISM.
BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D.
HALF AN HOUR IN A RAILWAY STATION.
BY MRS. HELEN HUNT.
MOTHER SHANNON.
BY J. E. RANKIN, D. D.
WHAT SHALL BOYS DO?
BY MRS JANE G. SWISSHELM.
RINGS OF AFFECTION.
RINGS OF POWER.
A SPECIAL ARTICLE ON FINGER RINGS,
Written expressly for the Independent.
FAIRY LAND.
BY MISS ANNA WARNER.
BARTHOLOMEW'S SYSTEM OF DRAWING.
BY "FANCHON."
LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
BY D. W. BARTLET.
EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:
A WORD ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT.
ITS HISTORY FOR THREE MONTHS,
SINCE THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
CONNECTICUT SAFE.
INFALLIBILITY.
SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.
ALSO,
EDITORIAL NOTES.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
PERSONAL ITEMS.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
DRY GOODS REPORT.
MONEY MARKET.
COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.
CATTLE MARKET.
DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.
GENERAL MARKET.
BOOK TABLE.
SCIENTIFIC.
MISSIONARY NEWS.

SELECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
MARRIED LOVERS.
BY JEAN INGELOW.
LECTURE BROKERS AND LECTURE BREAKERS.
BY J. G. HOLLAND.
WINTER.
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.
AN EASTERN LEGEND.
BY WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.
HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRADE.
THURLOW WEED'S BORROWED DRESS-COAT.
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